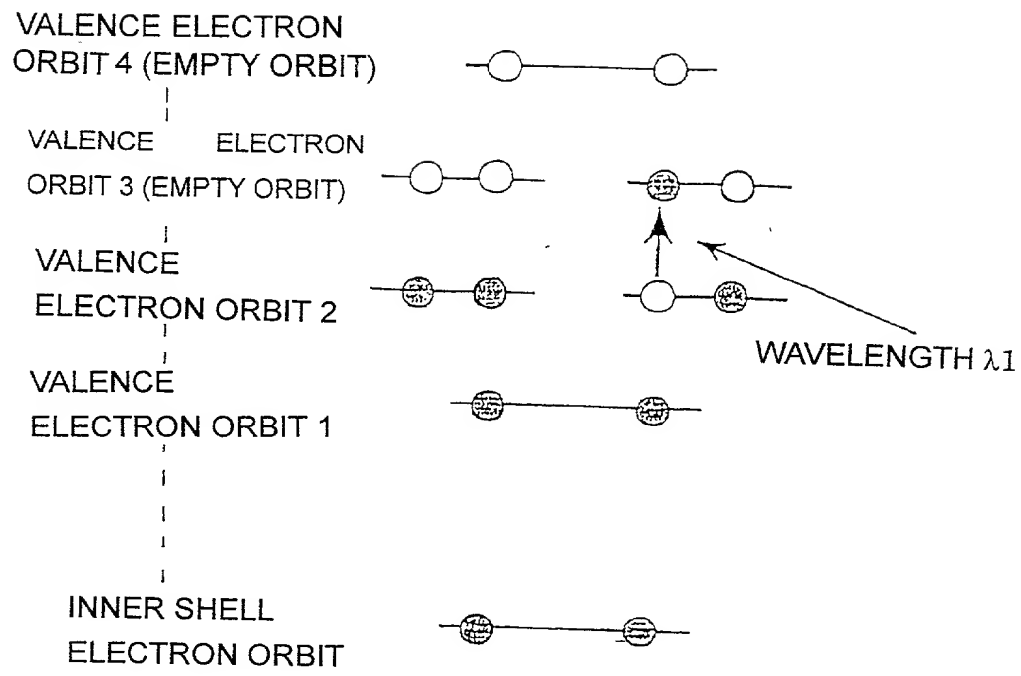
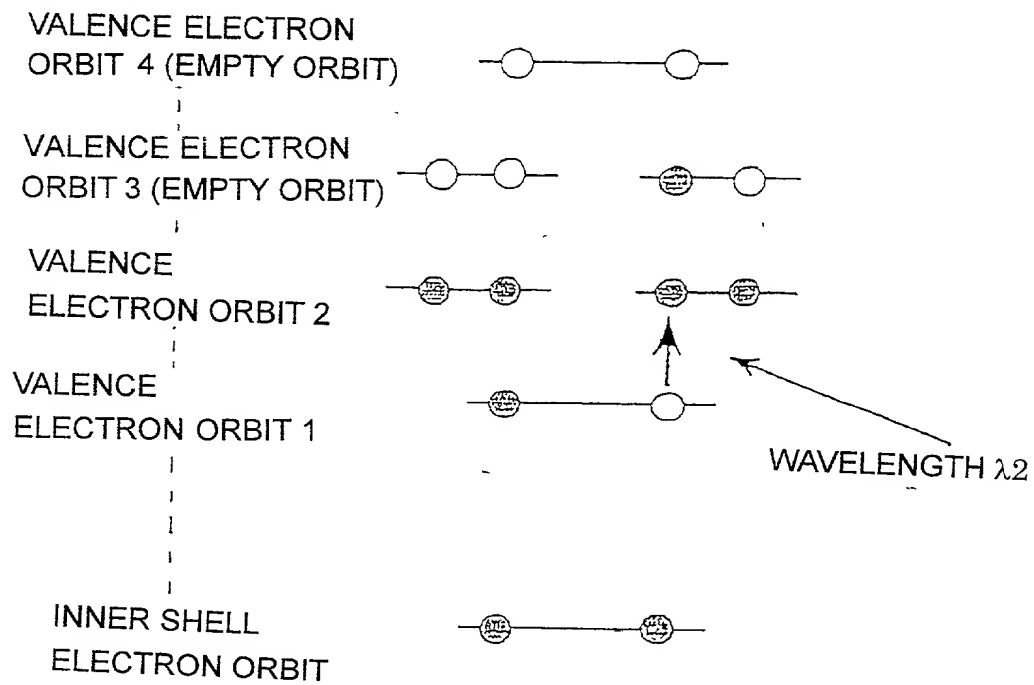


F I G. 1



F I G. 2



F I G. 3

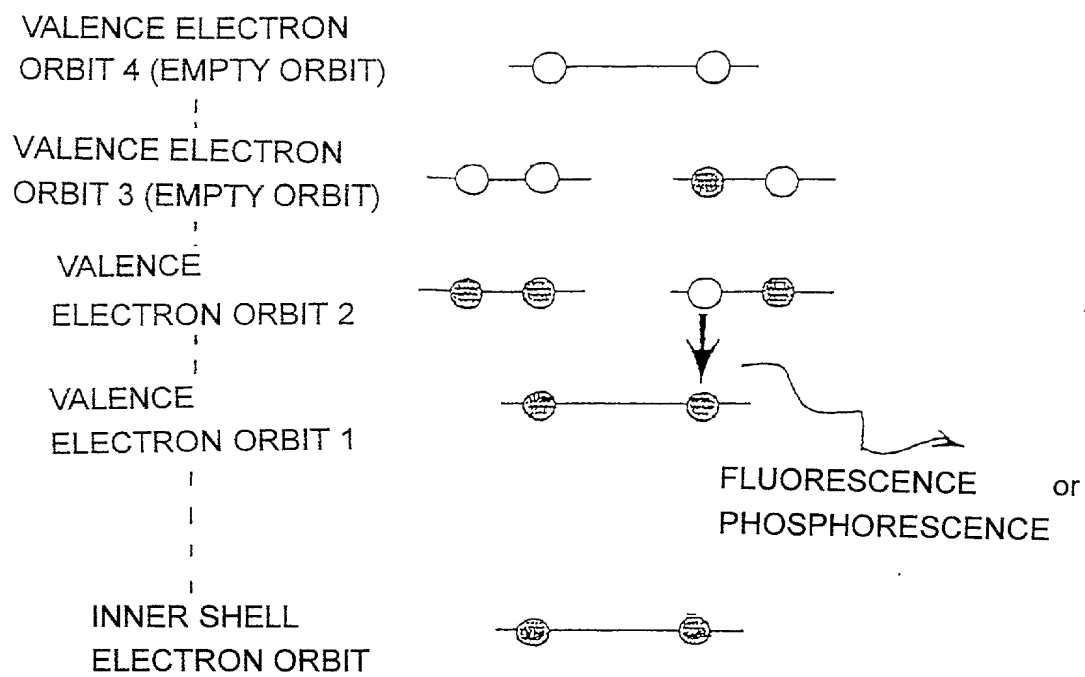
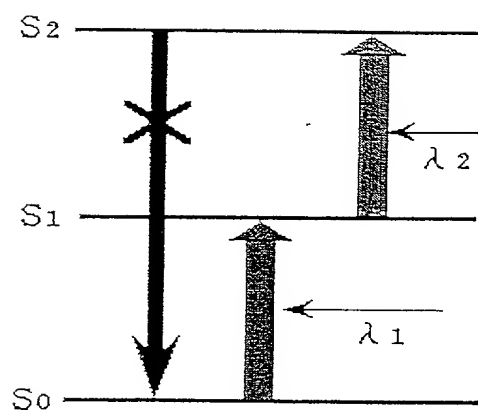


FIG. 4



F I G. 5

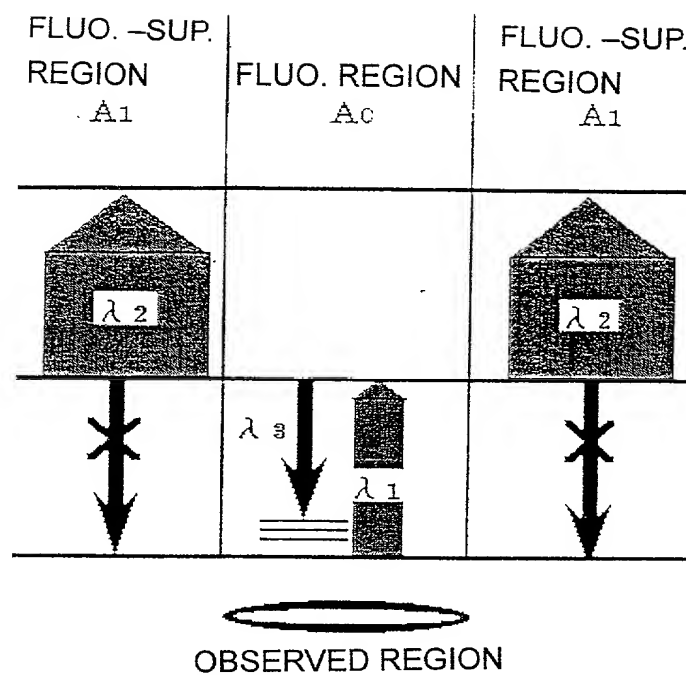


FIG. 6

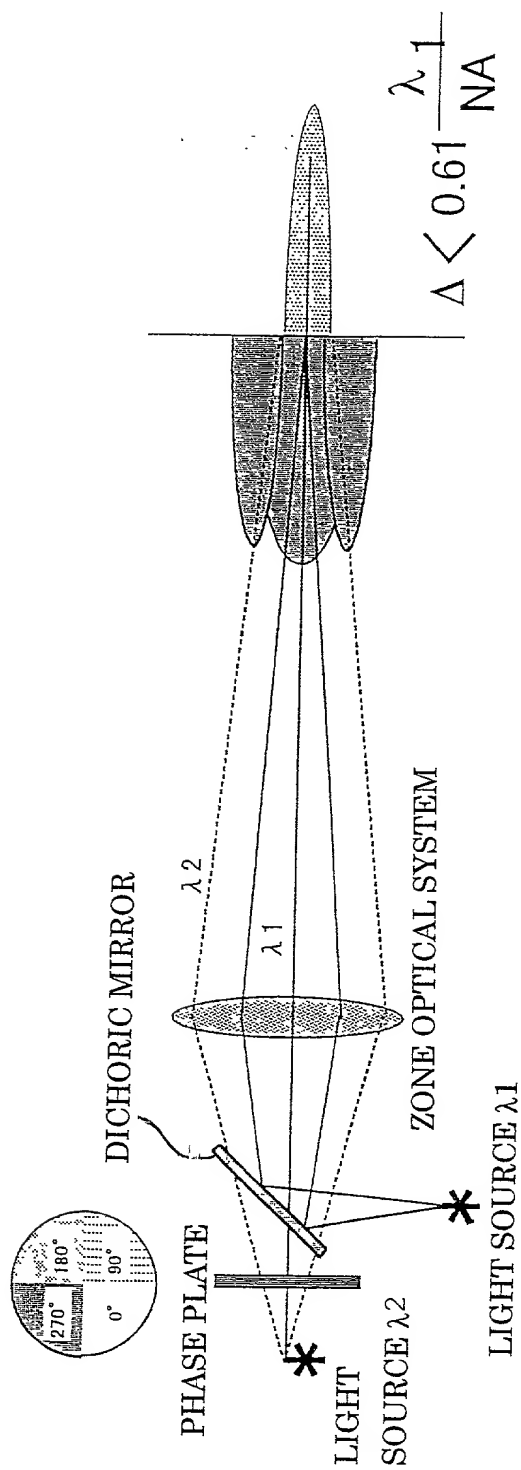


FIG. 7

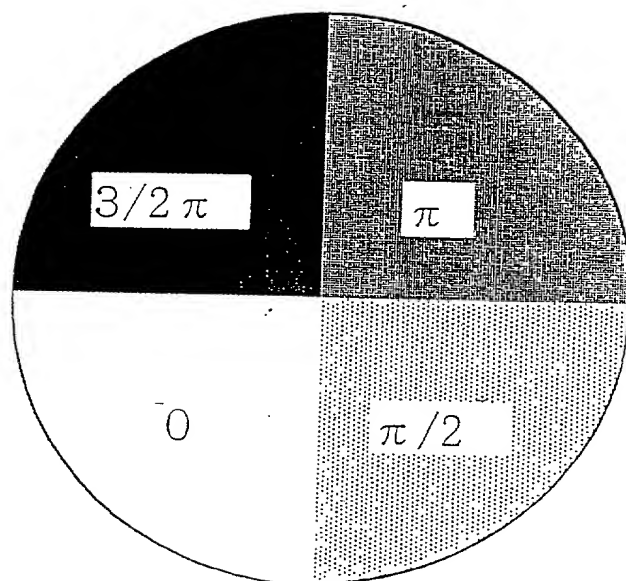


FIG. 8

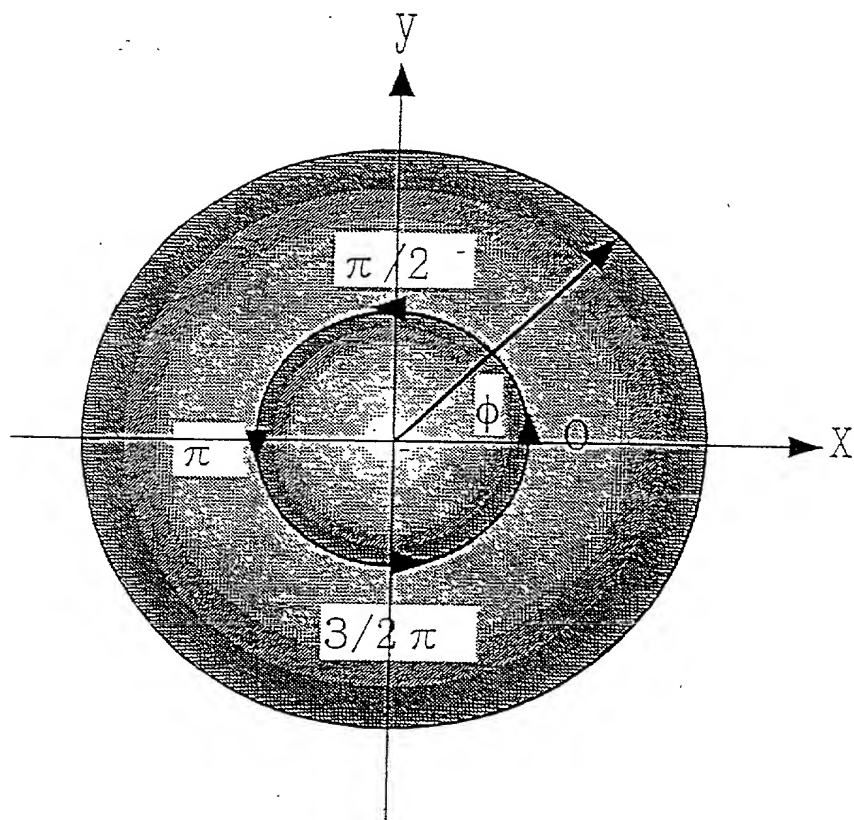


FIG. 9

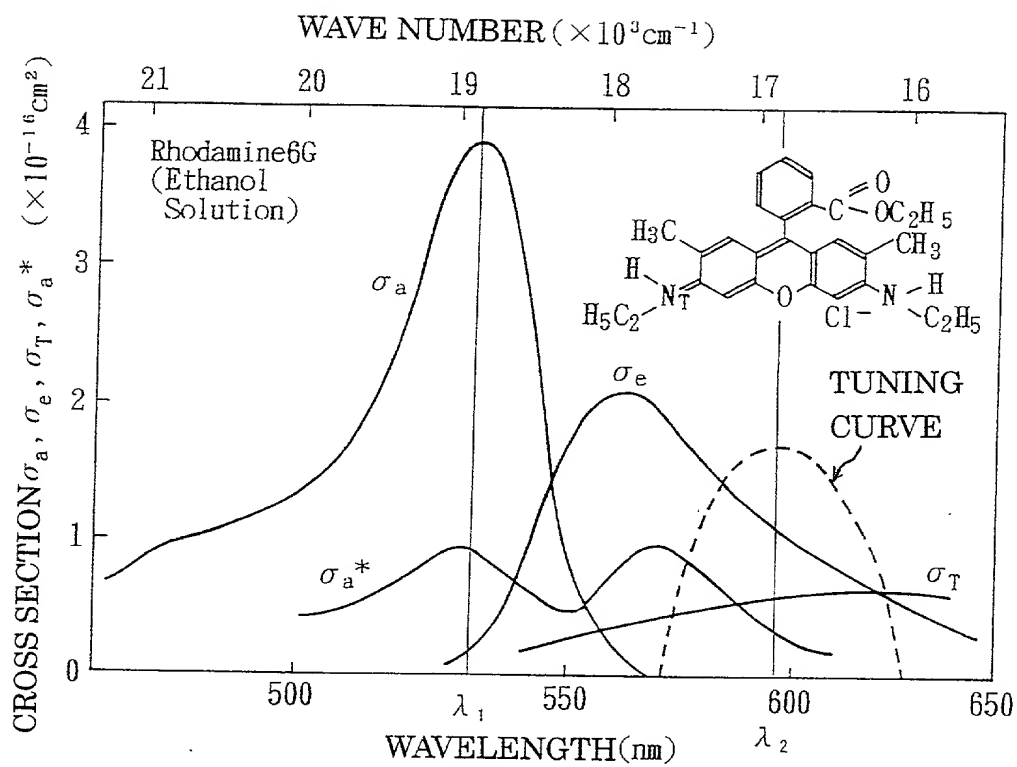


FIG. 10

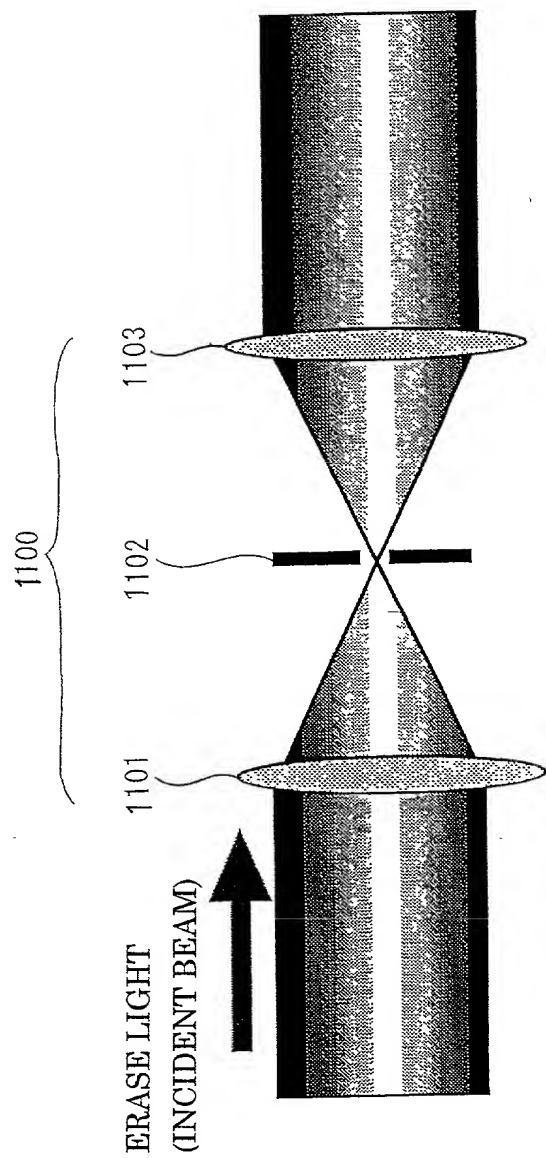


FIG. 11

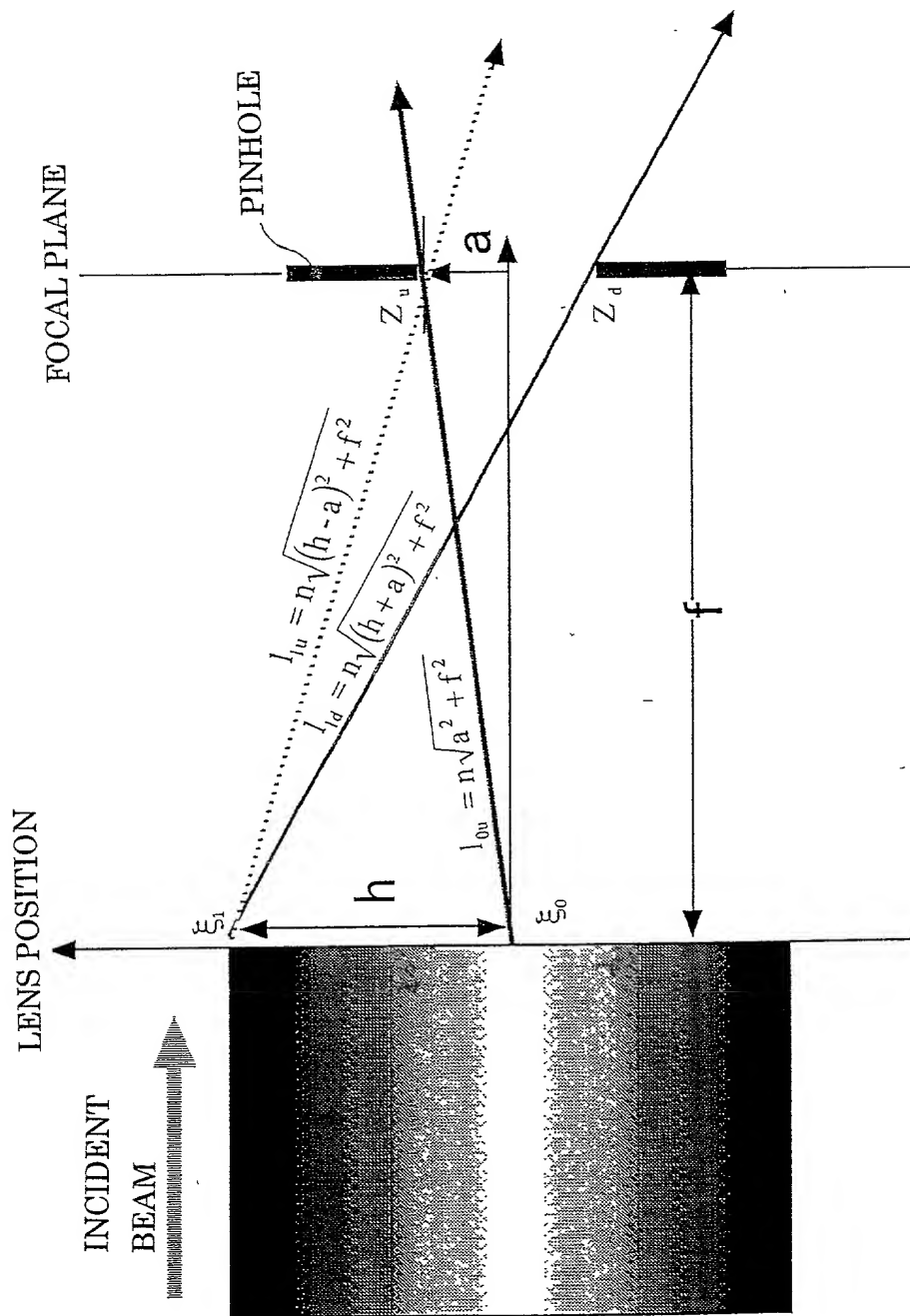


FIG. 12

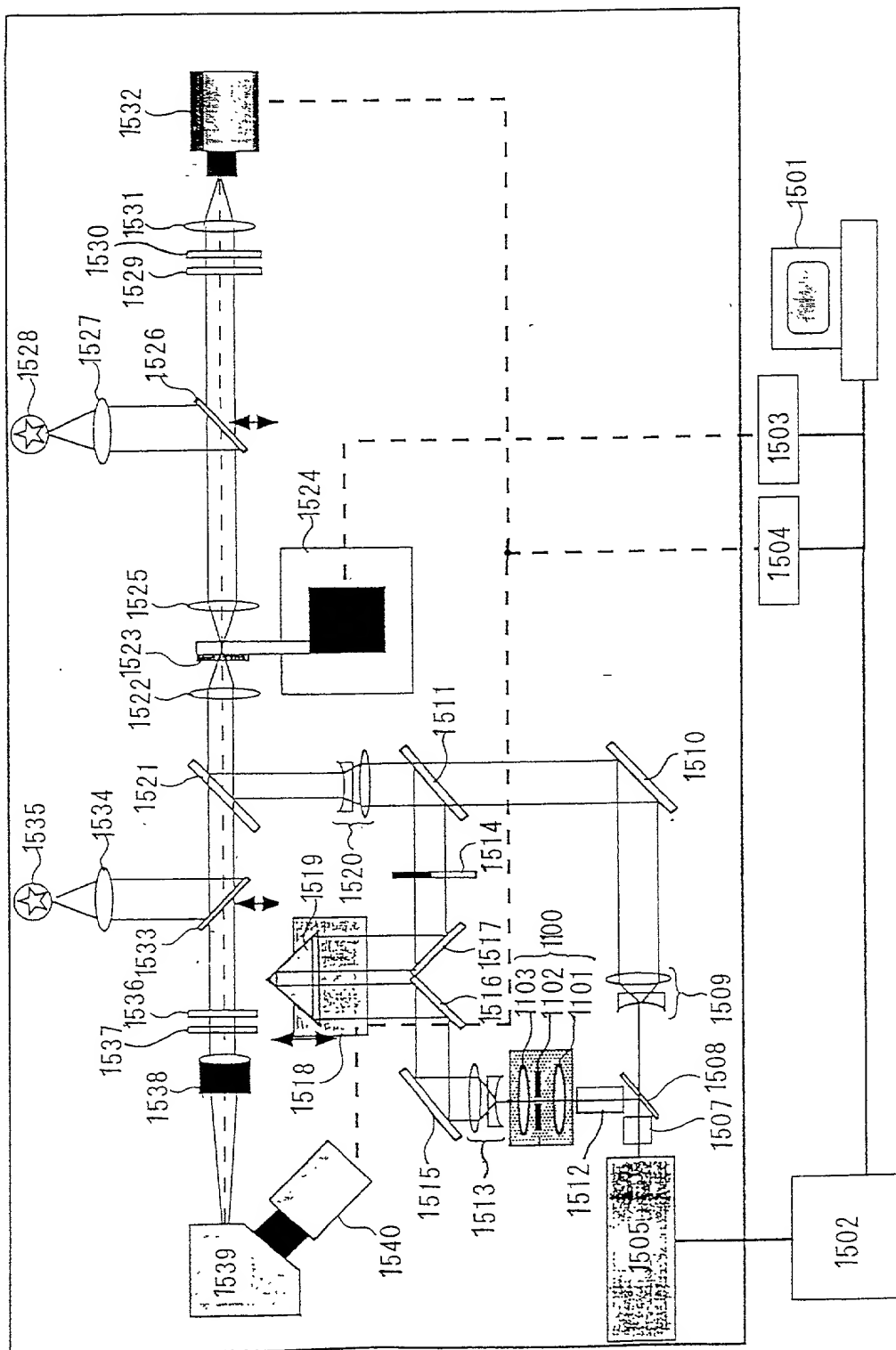
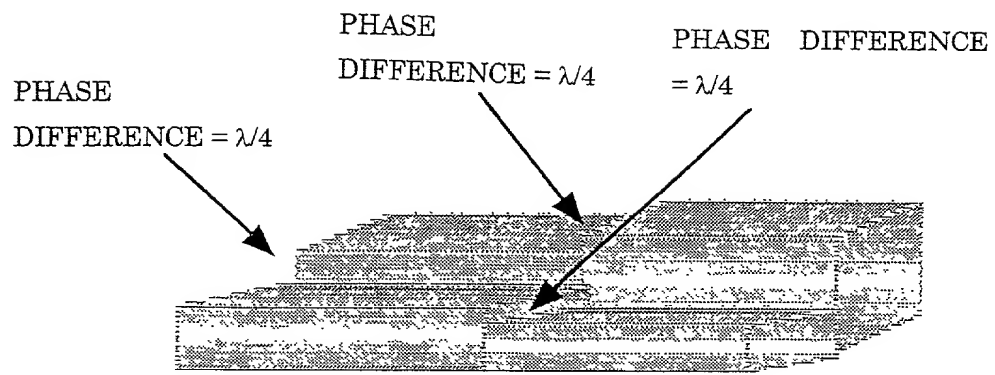


FIG. 13



F I G . 1 4

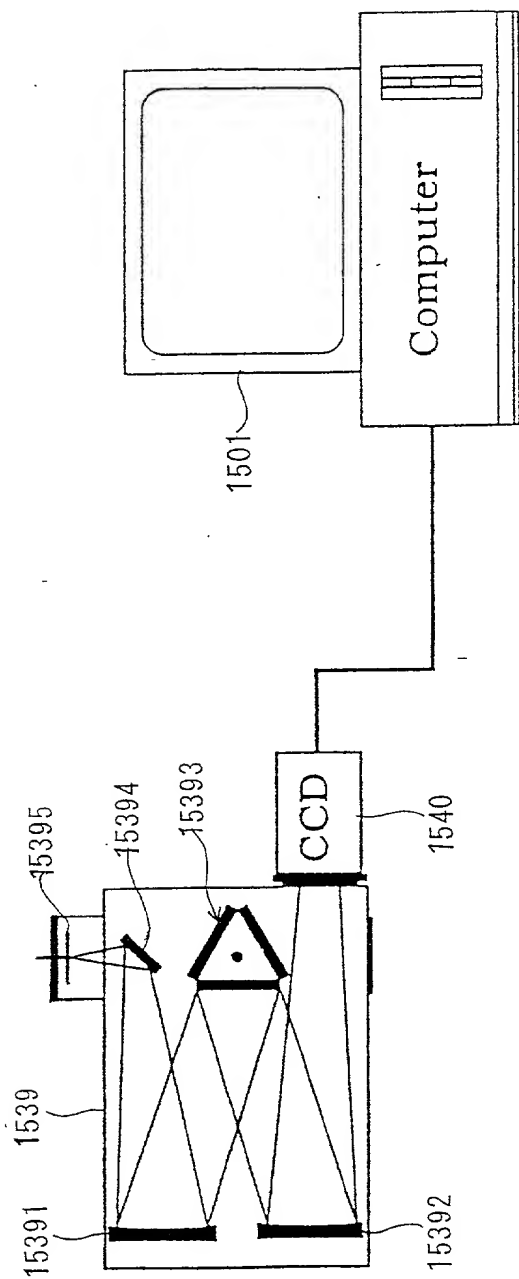


FIG. 15

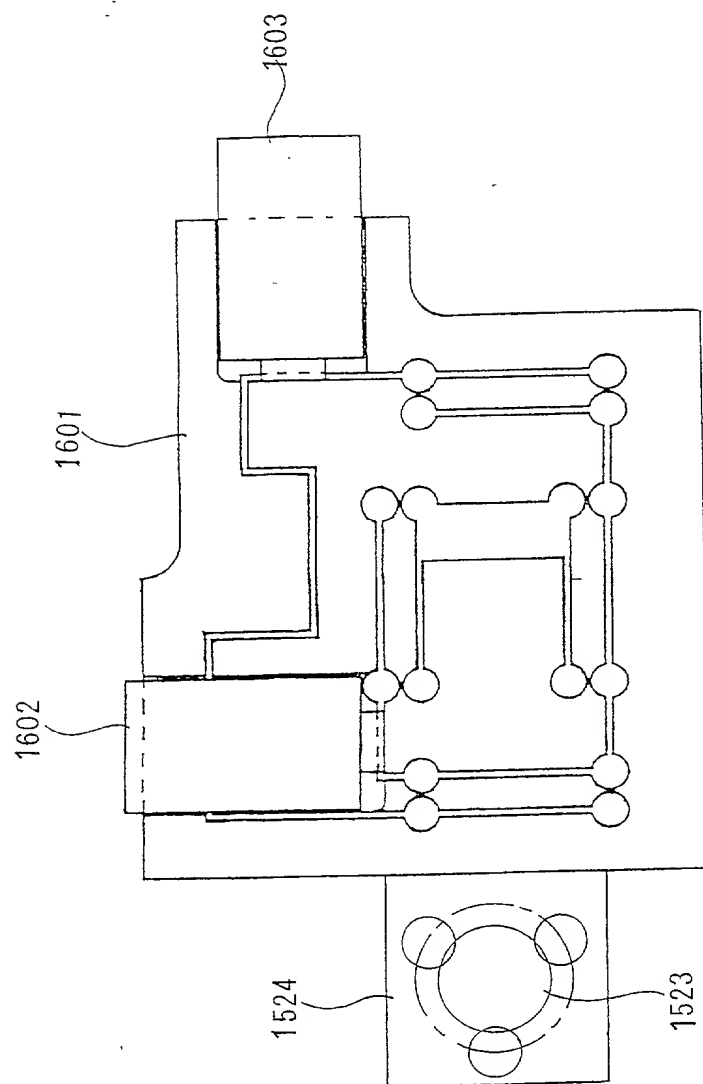


FIG. 16

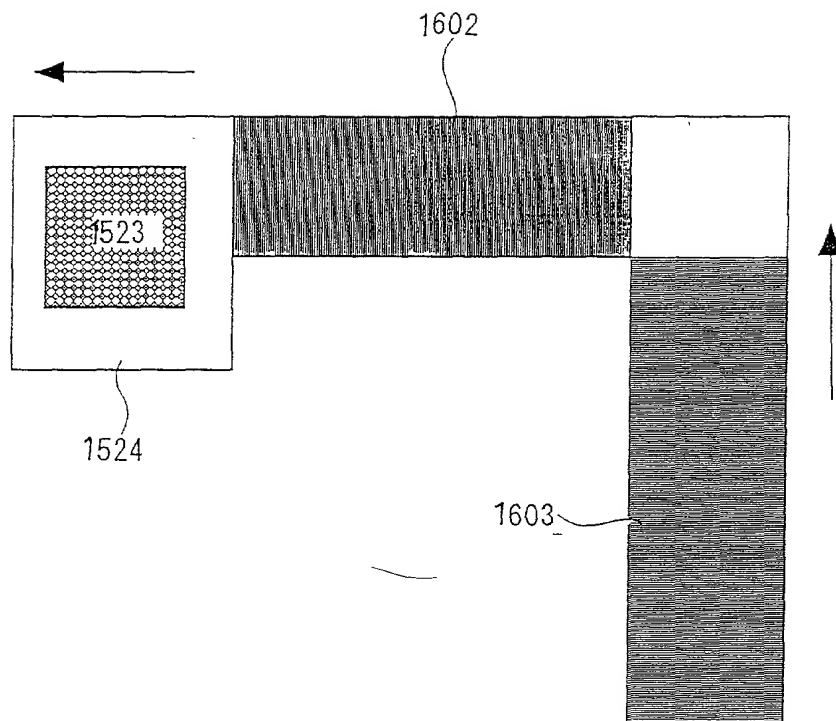


FIG. 17

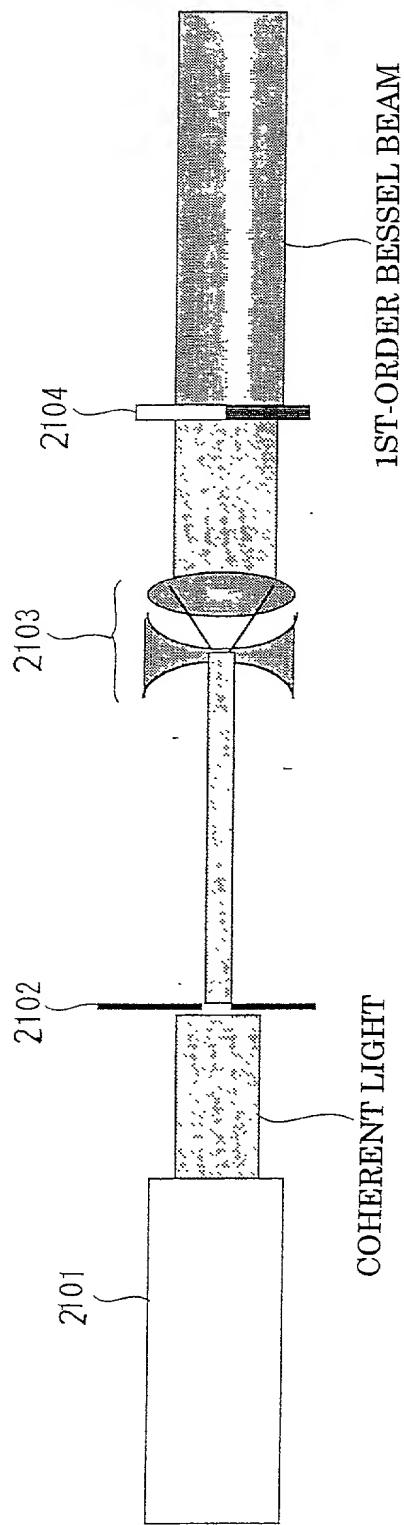


FIG. 18

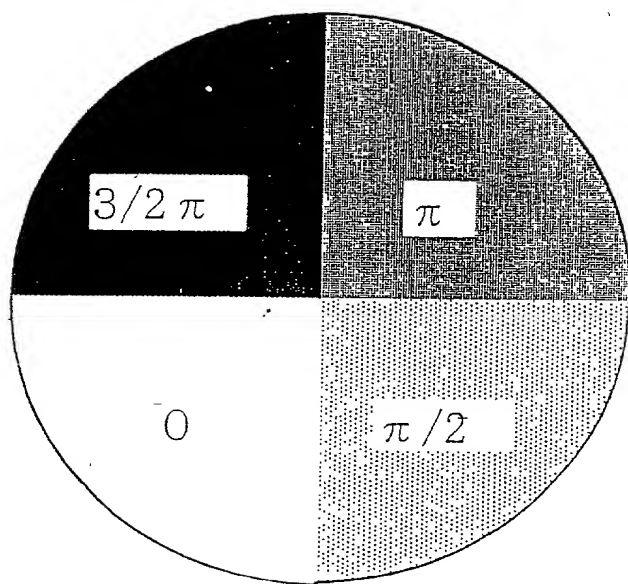


FIG. 19

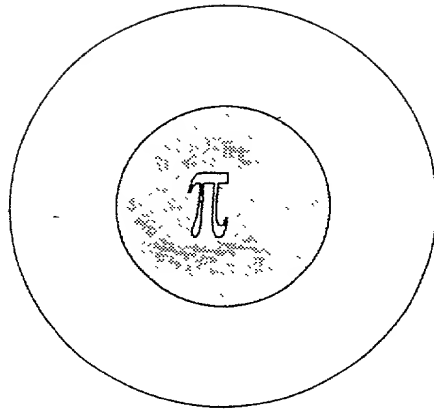


FIG. 20

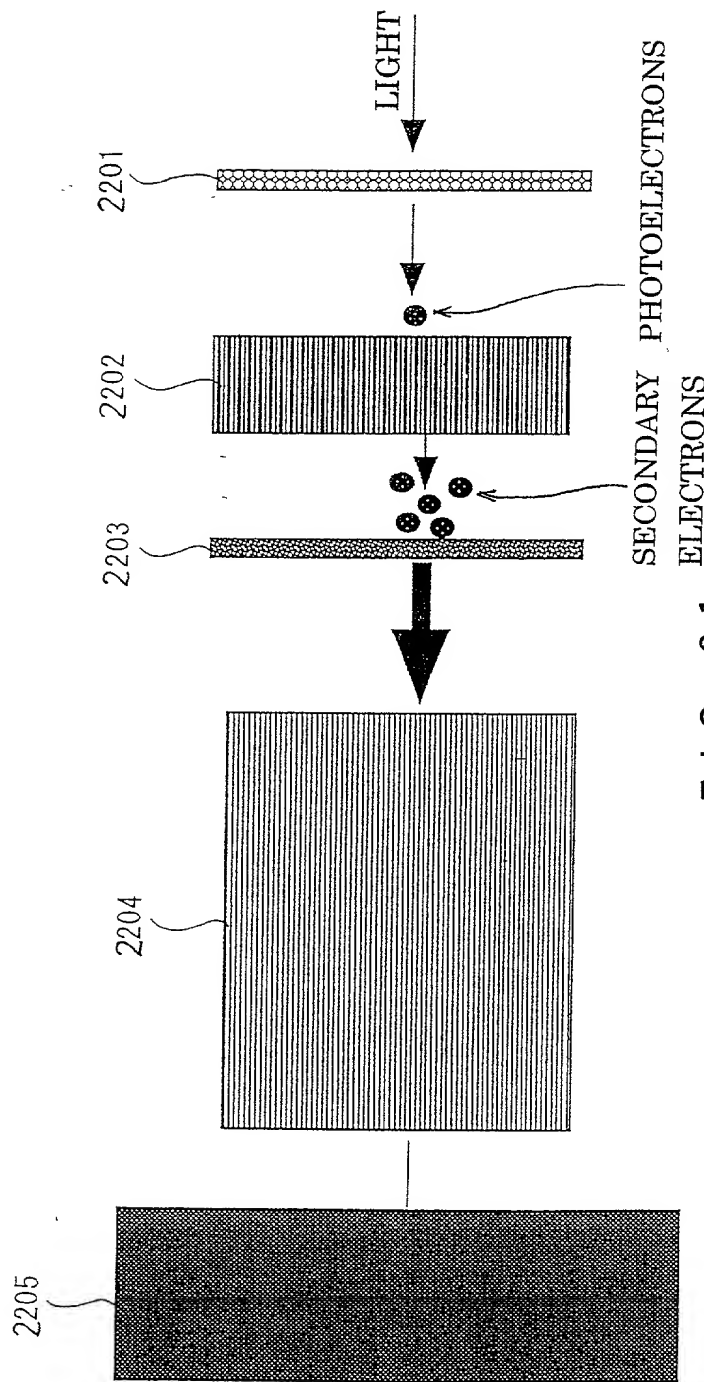
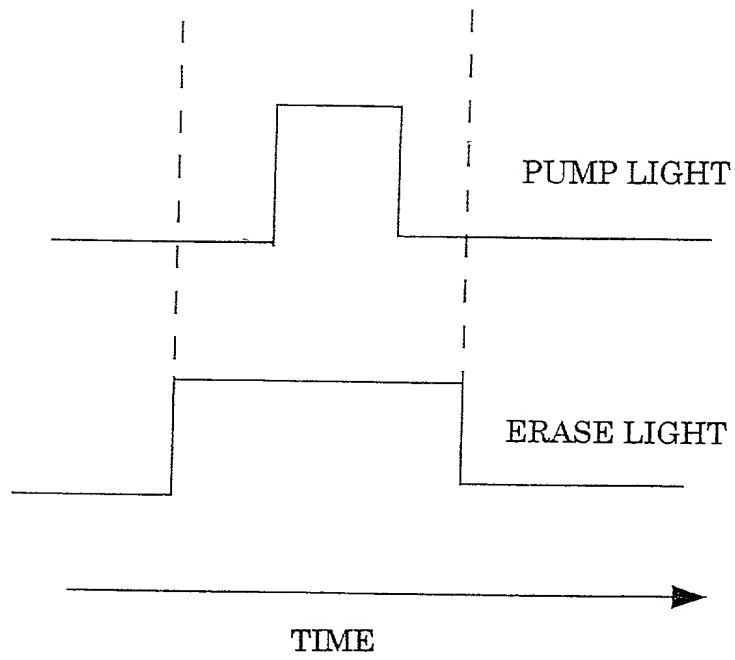


FIG. 21



F I G . 2 2

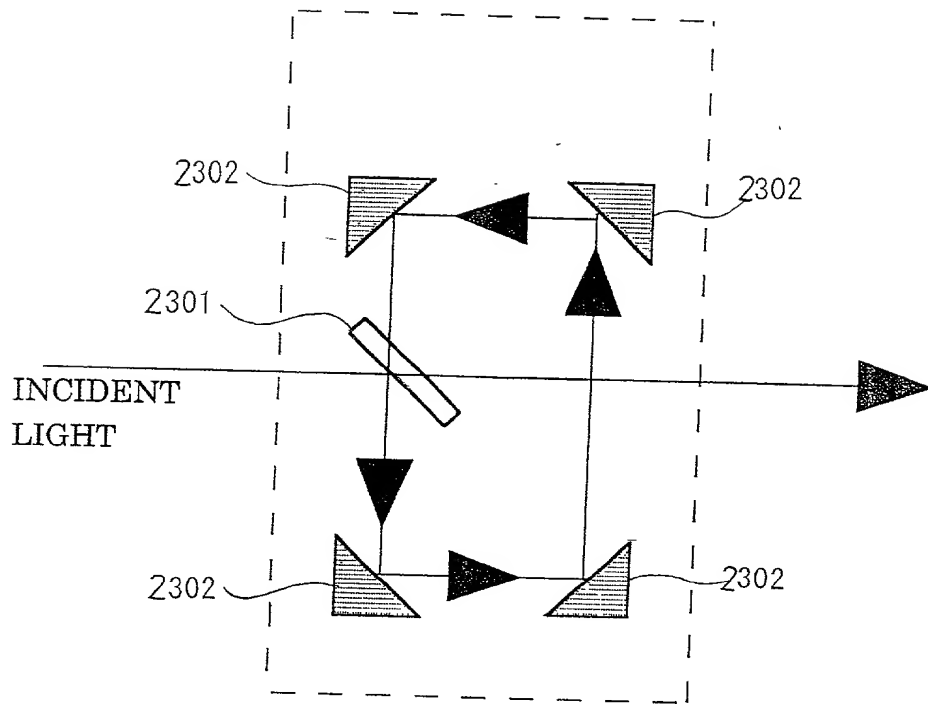


FIG. 23

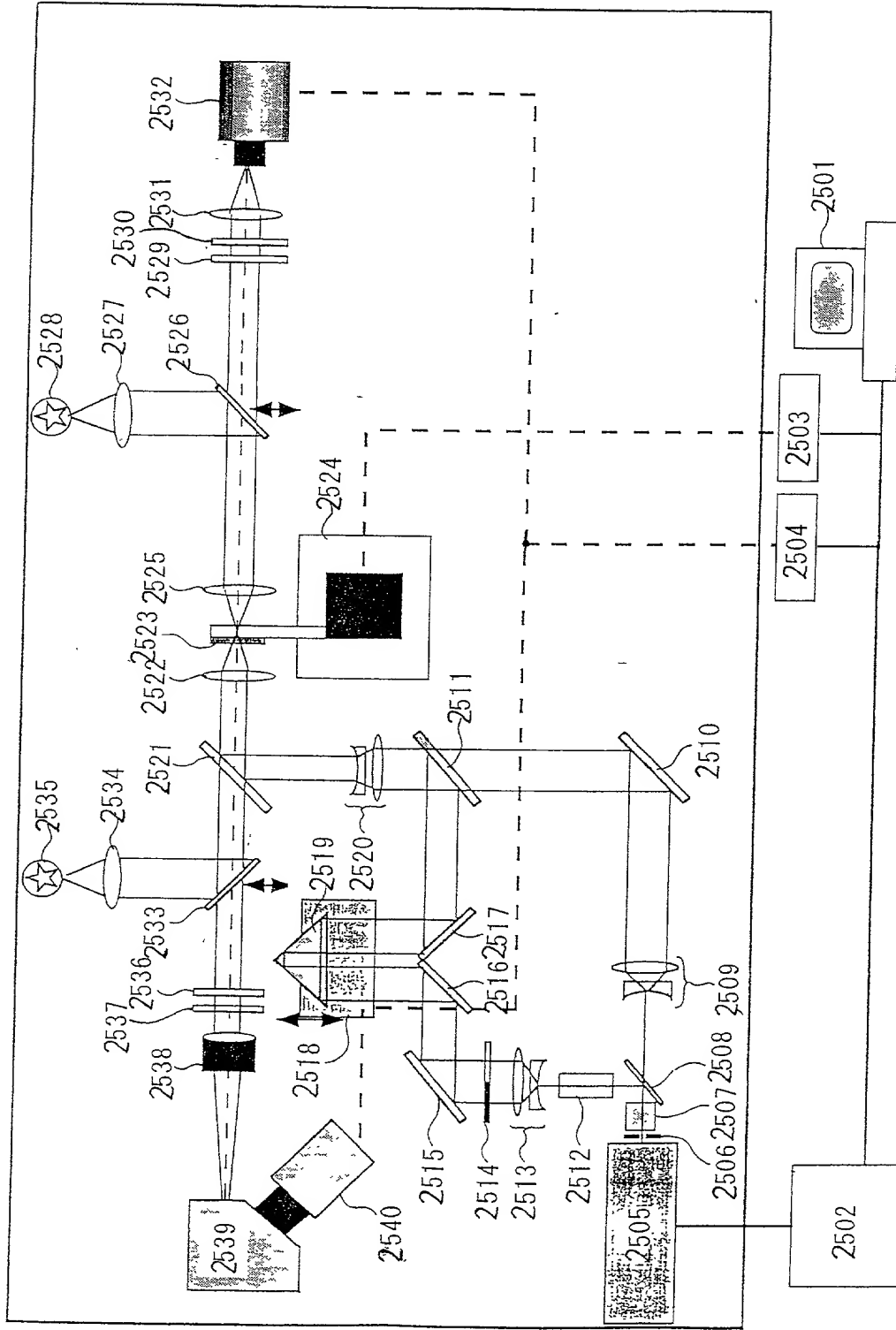
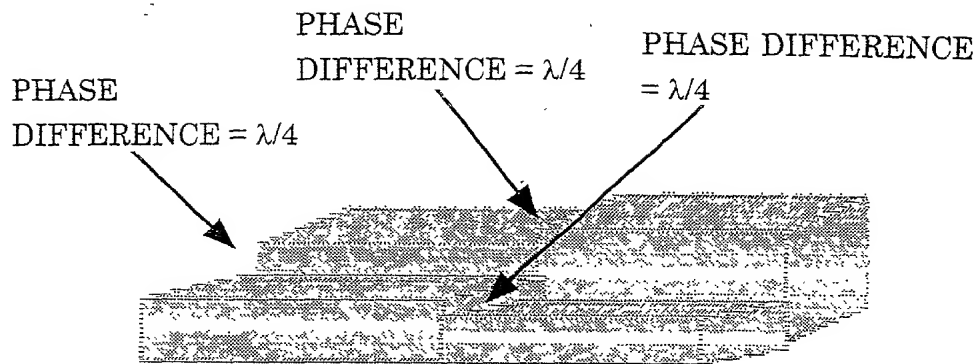


FIG. 24



F I G . 2 5

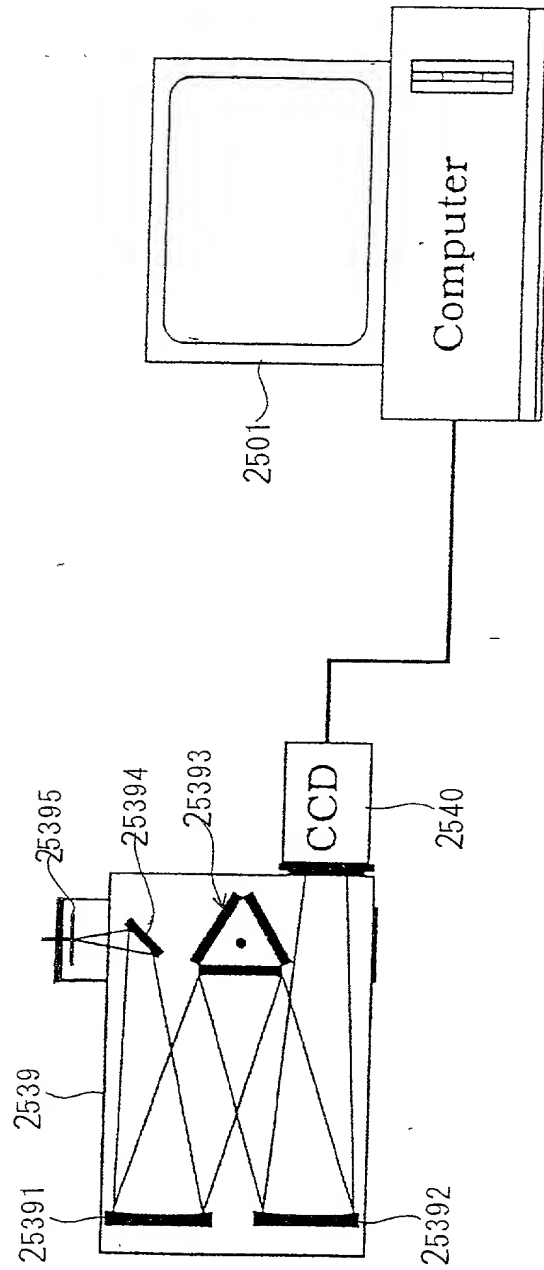


FIG. 26

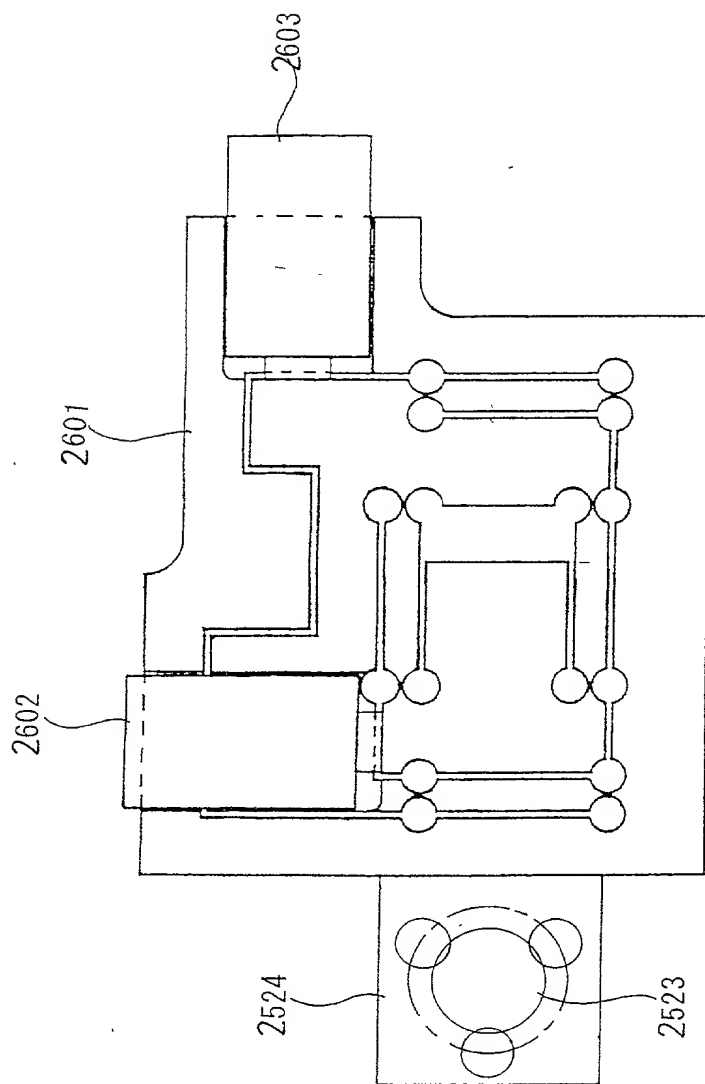


FIG. 27

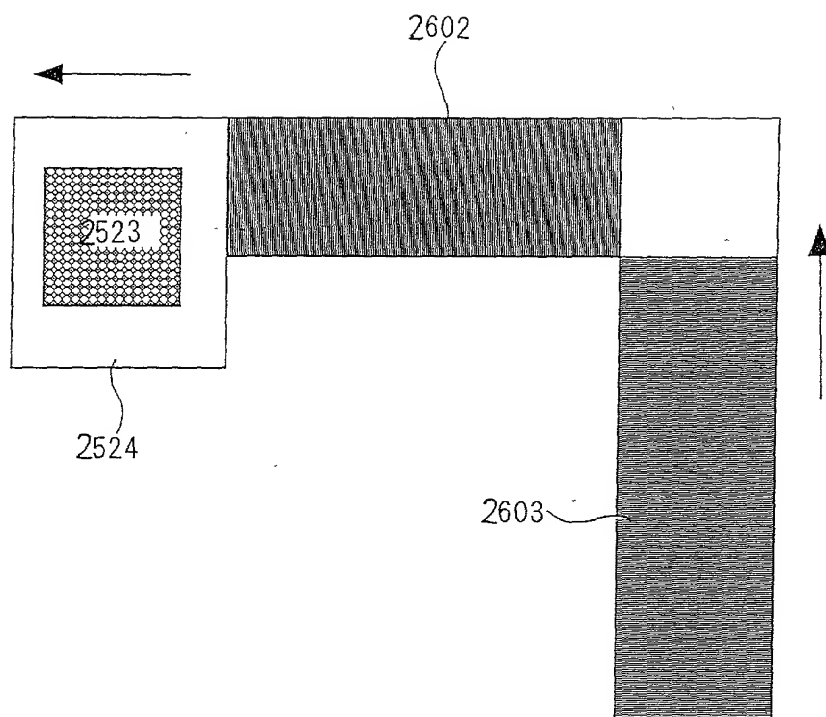


FIG. 28

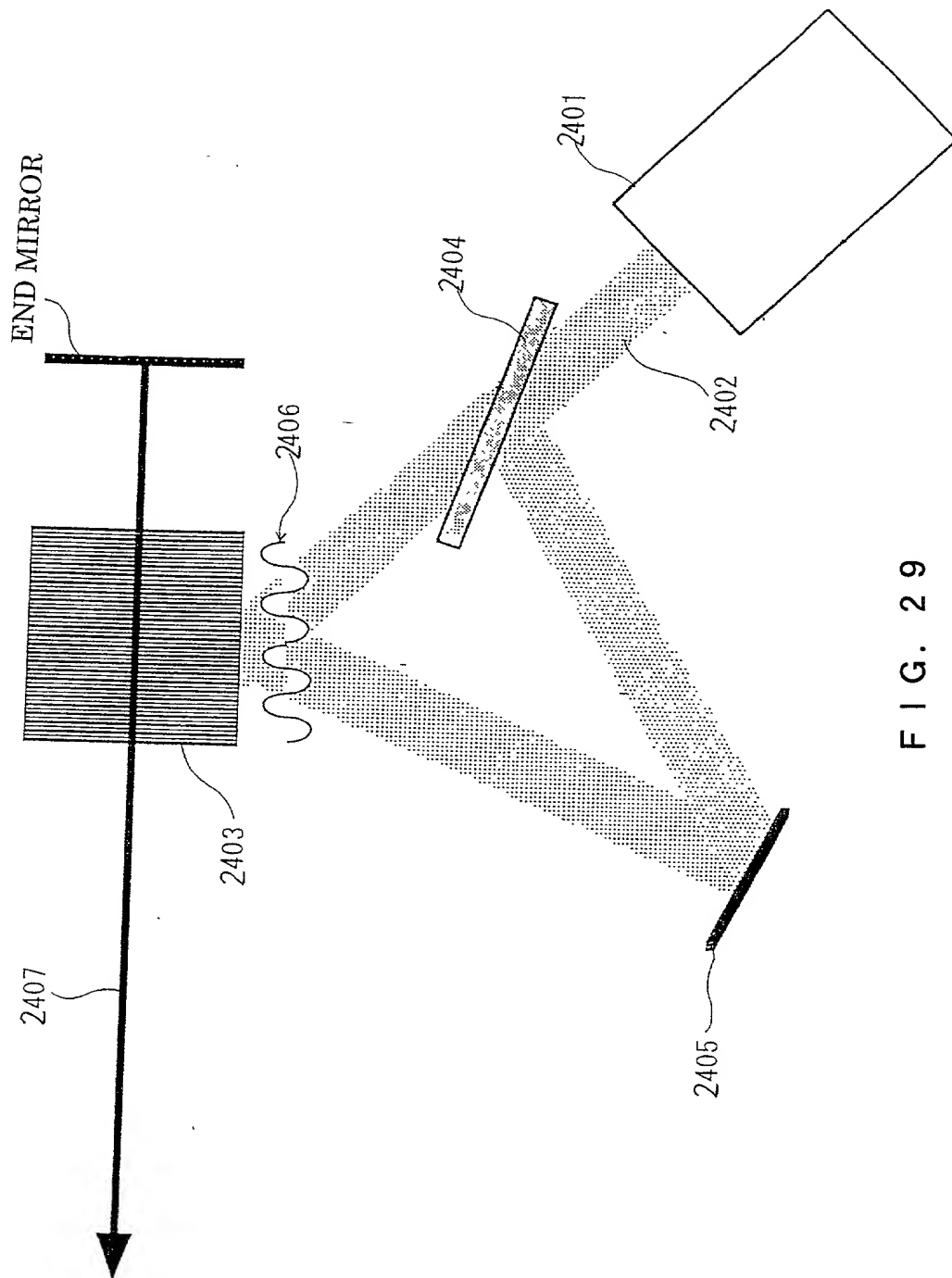


FIG. 29

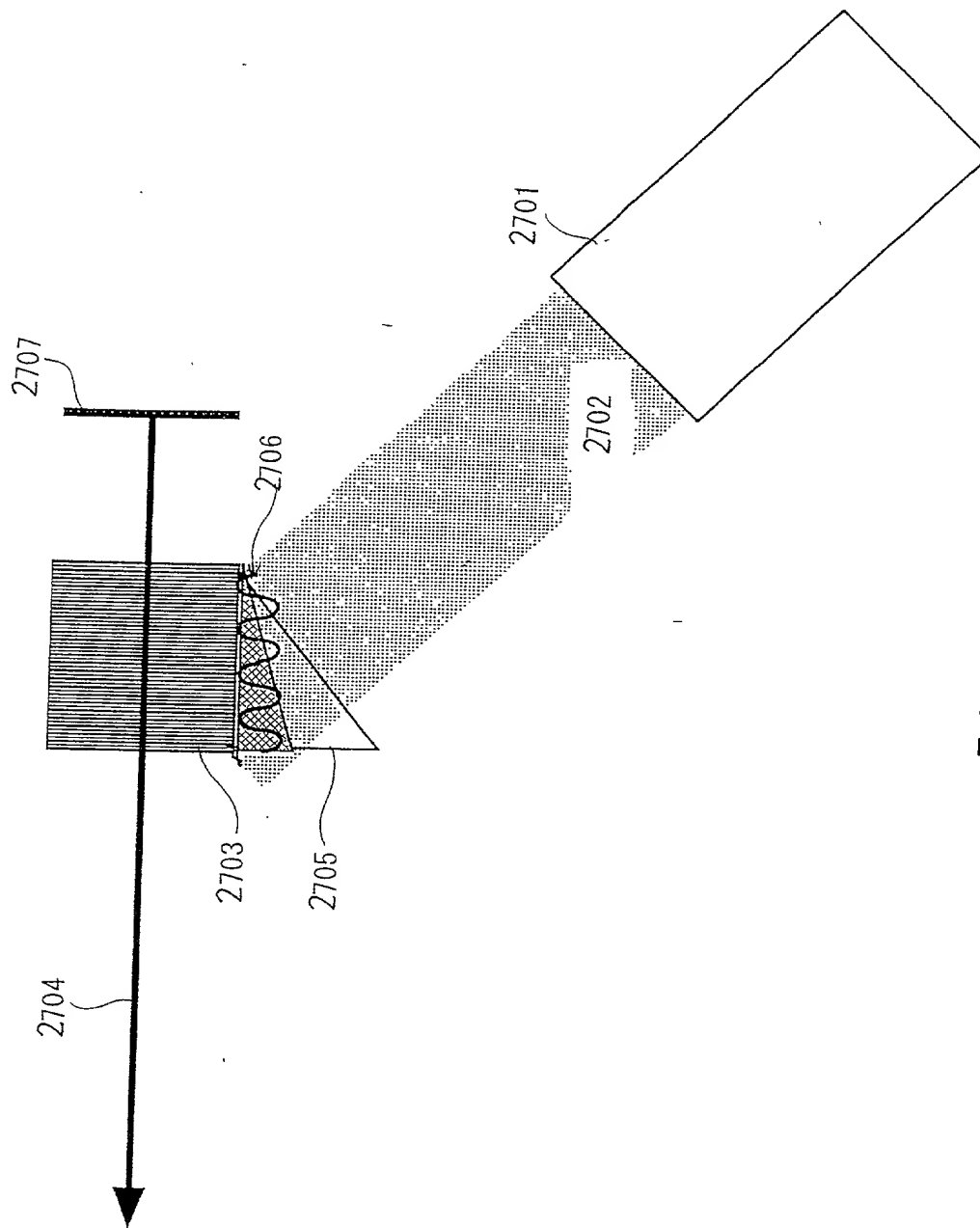


FIG. 30

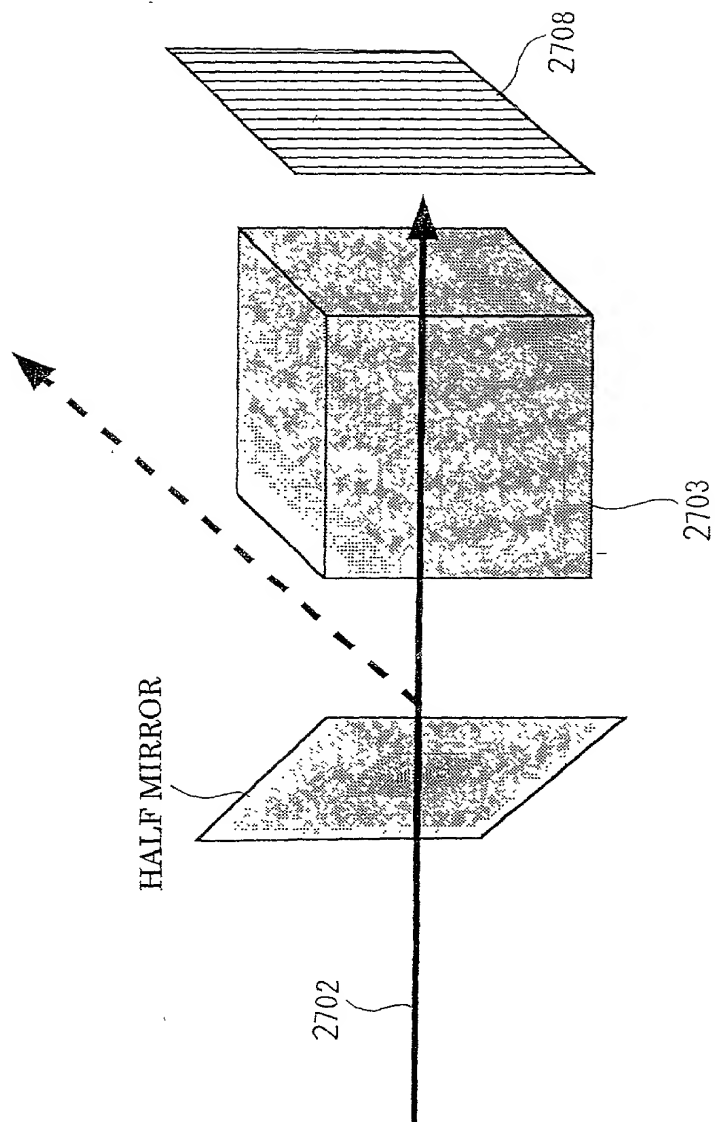
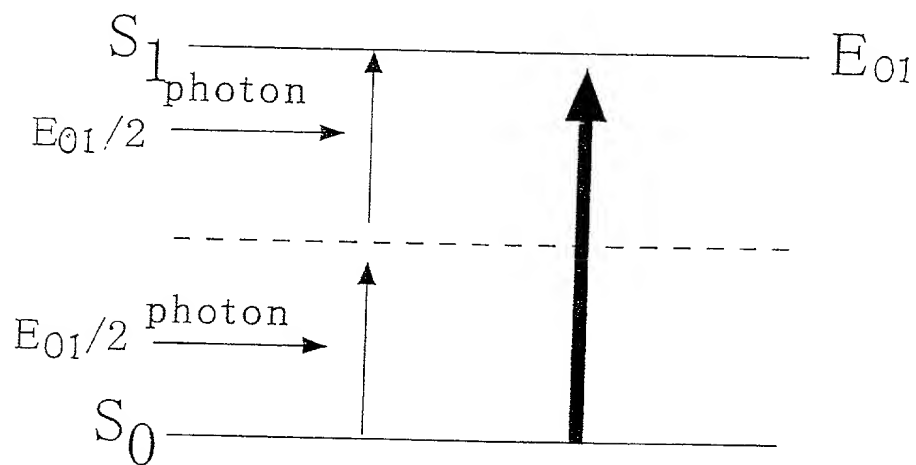


FIG. 31



F I G. 3 2

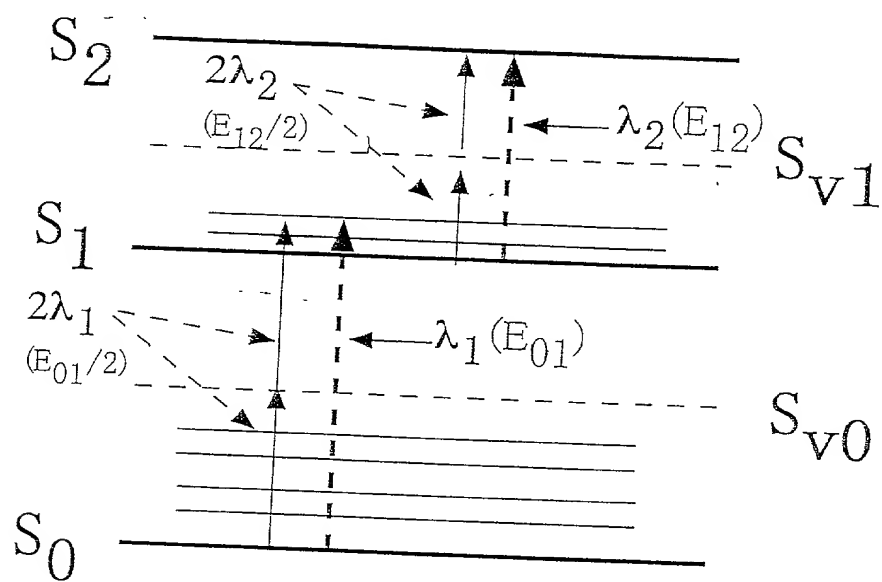


FIG. 33

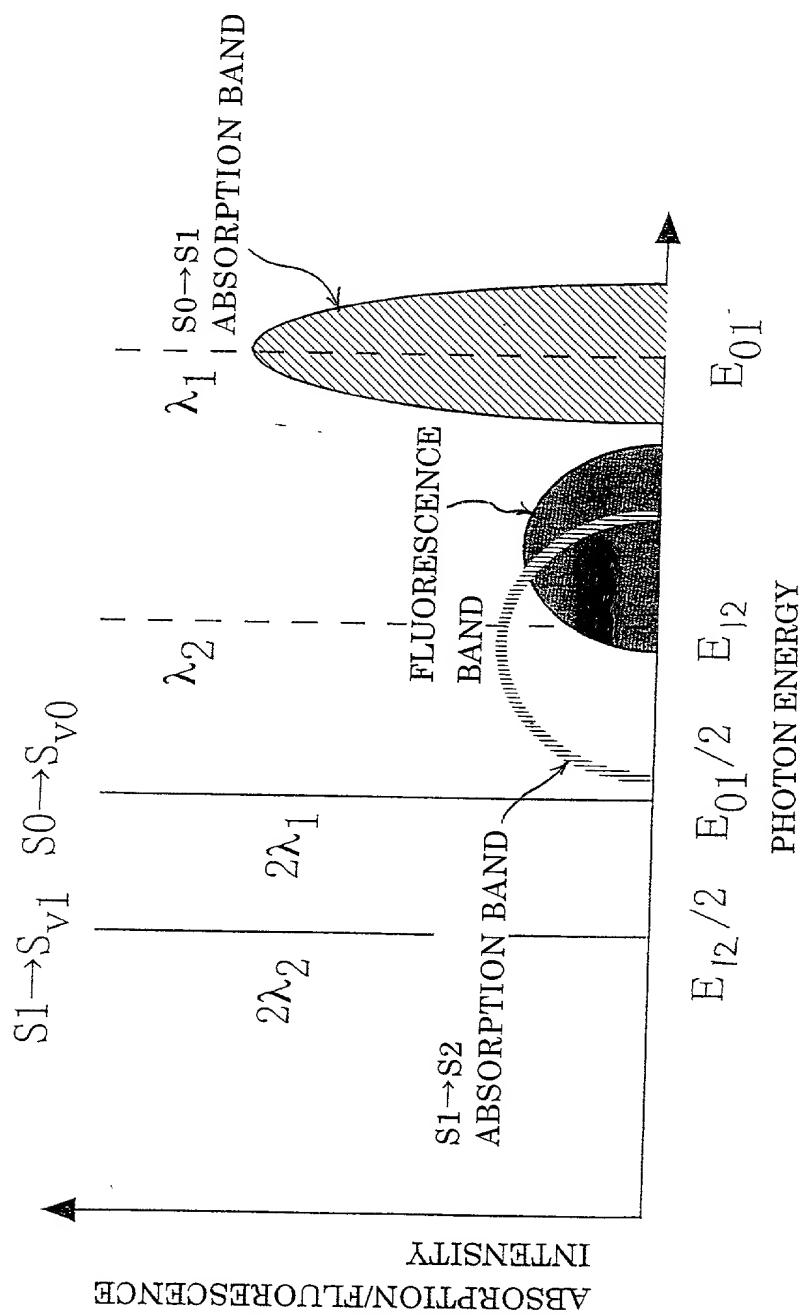
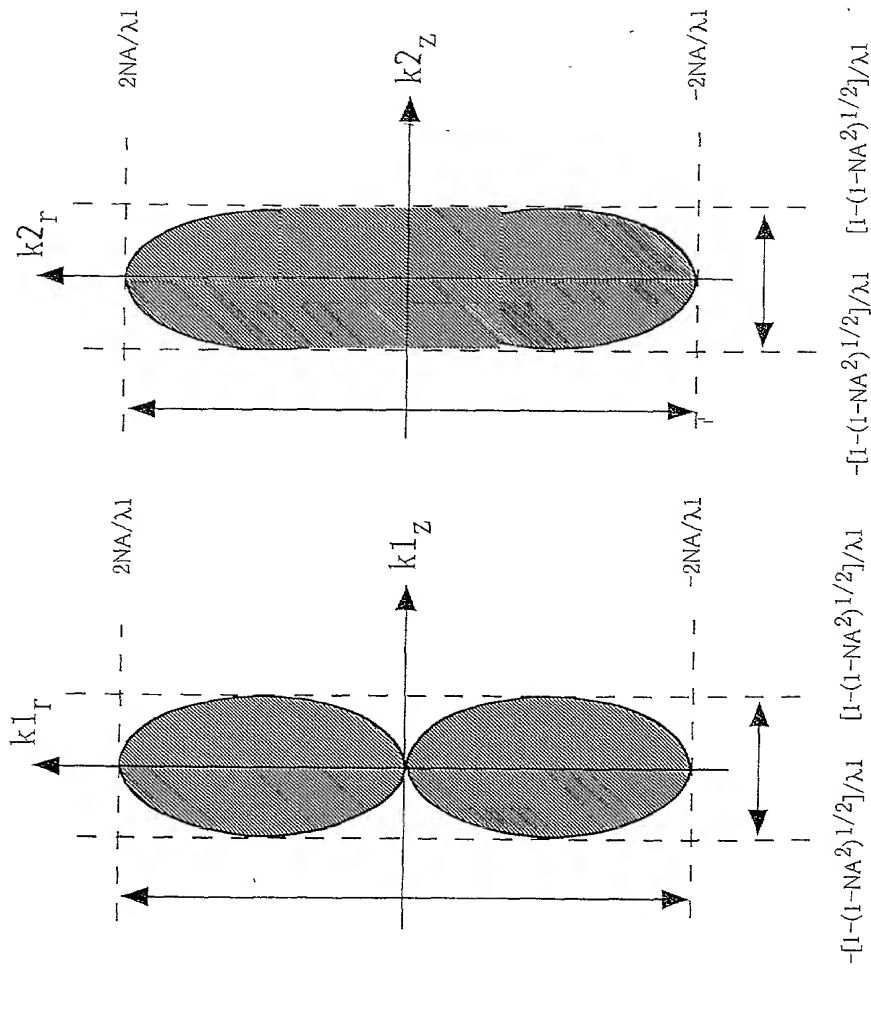


FIG. 34



(a) 1-PHOTON EXCITATION (b) NON-RESONANCE 2-PHOTON EXCITATION PROCESS

FIG. 35

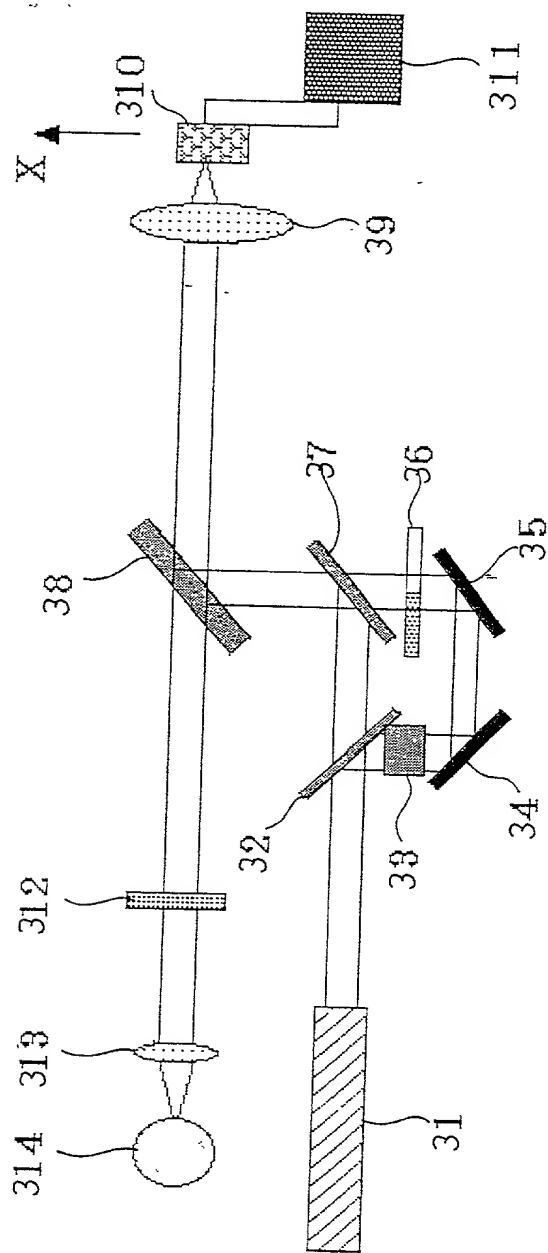


FIG. 36

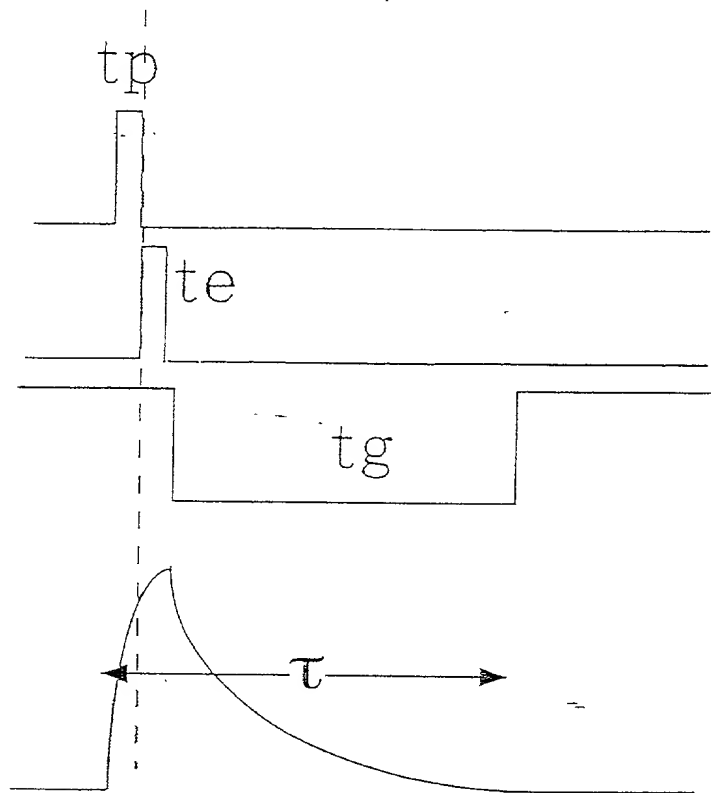


FIG. 37

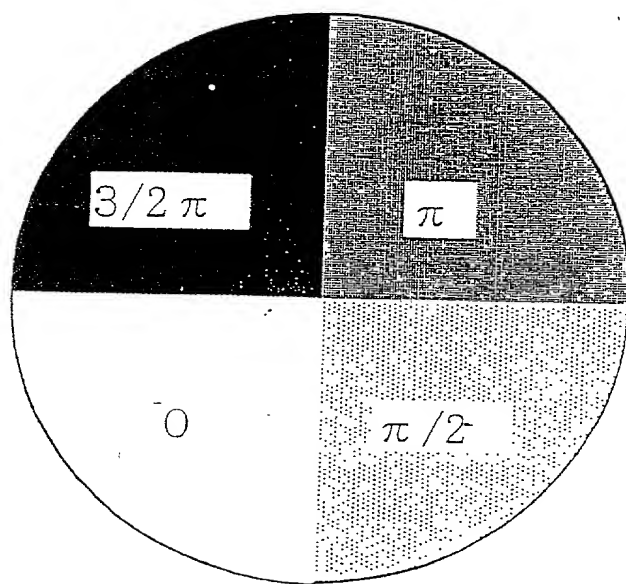


FIG. 38

The graph shows the fluorescence intensity profile for two different excitation conditions. The y-axis represents 'FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY [arb. units]' from 0.0 to 1.0. The x-axis represents 'DISTANCE IN X-AXIS DIRECTION' from 0.0 to 1.0, with a note '(WAVELENGTH: 1064 nm)'. The 'ONE-PHOTON EXCITATION (532 nm)' is shown as a dashed line, which starts at 1.0 at x=0 and decays rapidly to near zero by x=0.4. The 'TWO-PHOTON EXCITATION (1064 nm)' is shown as a solid line, which also starts at 1.0 at x=0 but decays much more slowly, reaching near zero by x=0.7. The two-photon profile is broader and more symmetric than the one-photon profile.

Distance in X-axis Direction	One-photon Excitation (532 nm)	Two-photon Excitation (1064 nm)
0.0	1.00	1.00
0.1	0.85	0.95
0.2	0.40	0.65
0.3	0.05	0.35
0.4	0.00	0.15
0.5	0.00	0.05
0.6	0.00	0.01
0.7	0.00	0.00
0.8	0.00	0.00
0.9	0.00	0.00
1.0	0.00	0.00

FIG. 39

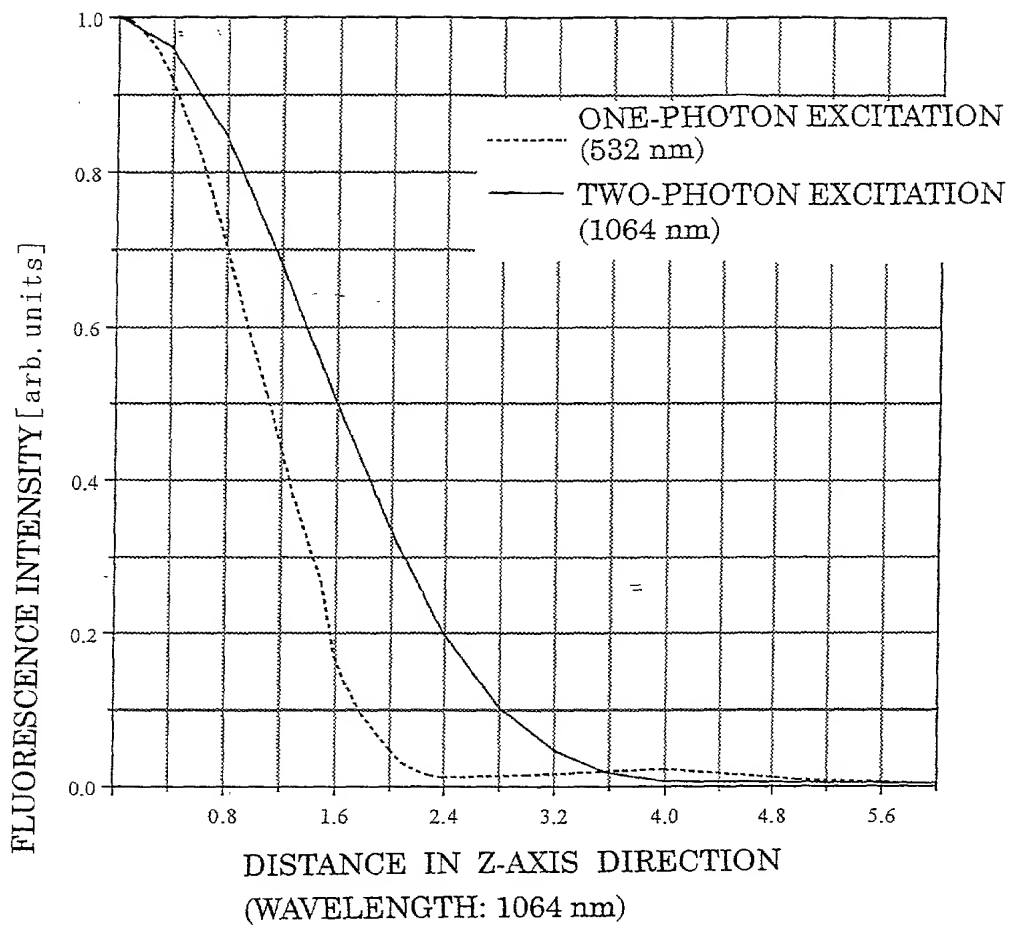


FIG. 40

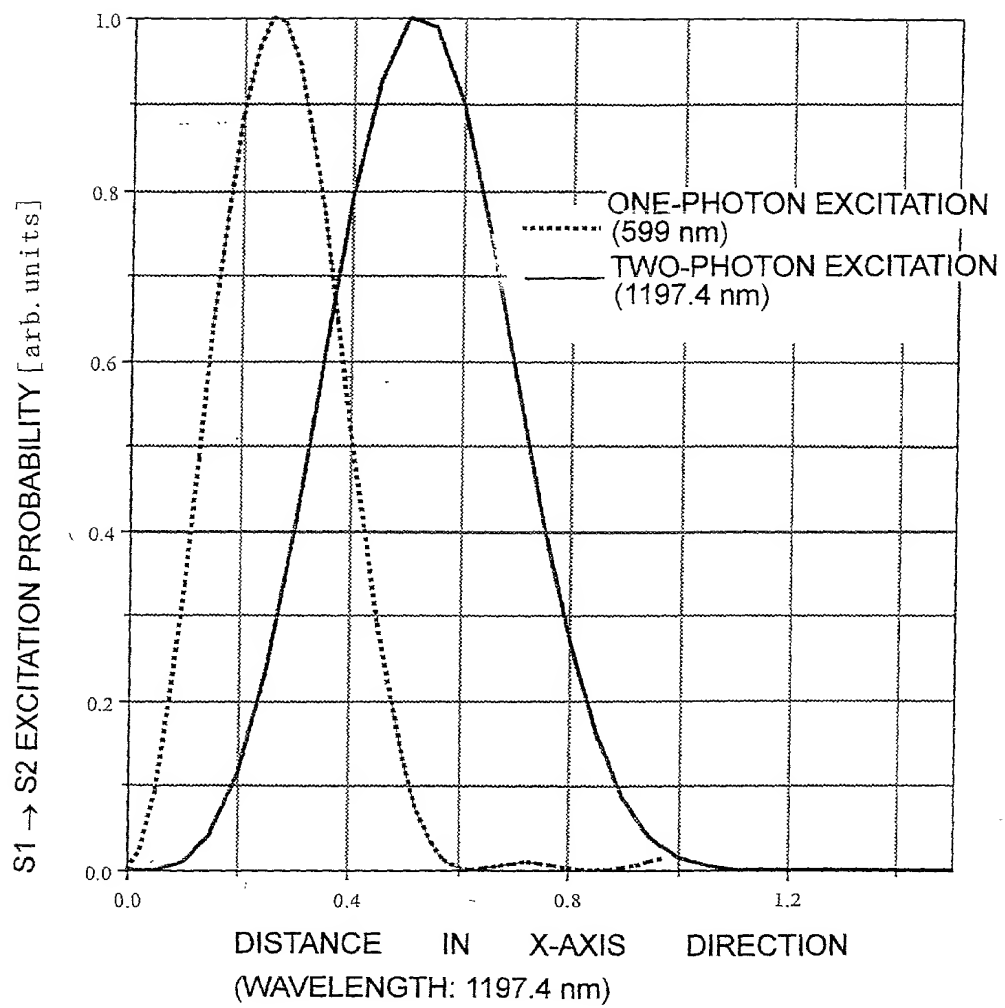


FIG. 41

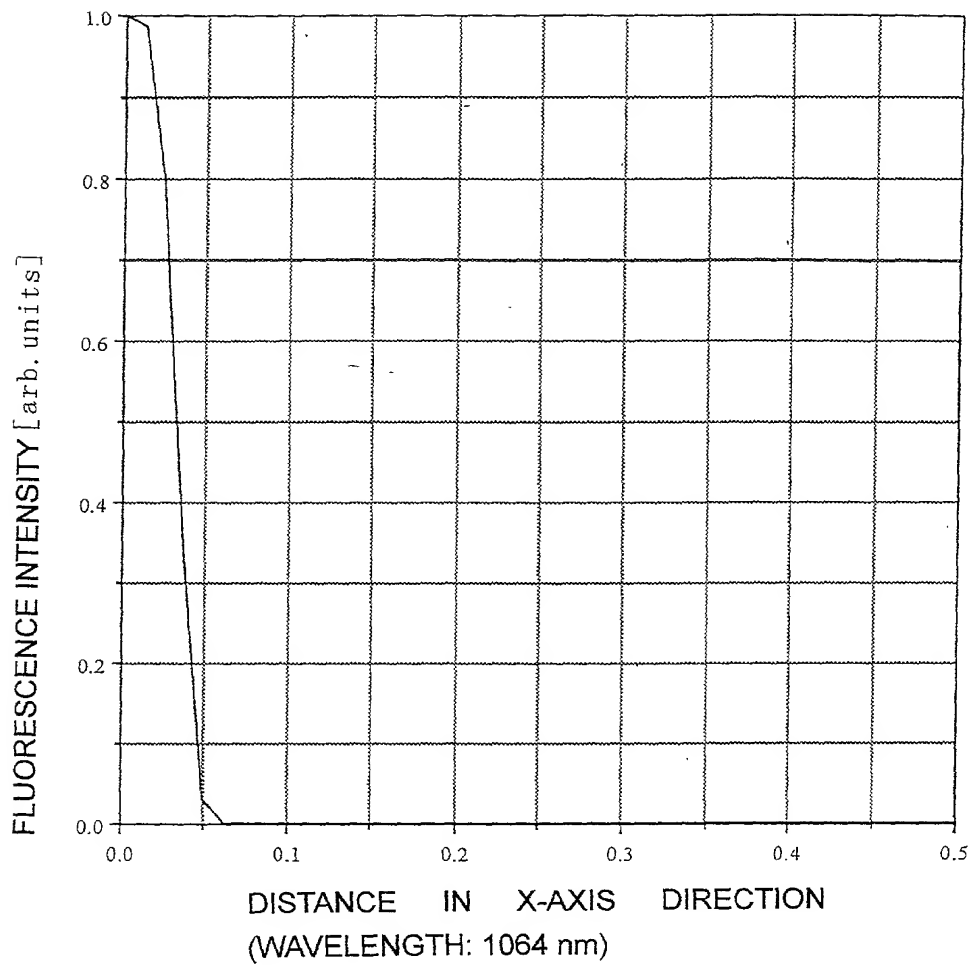


FIG. 42

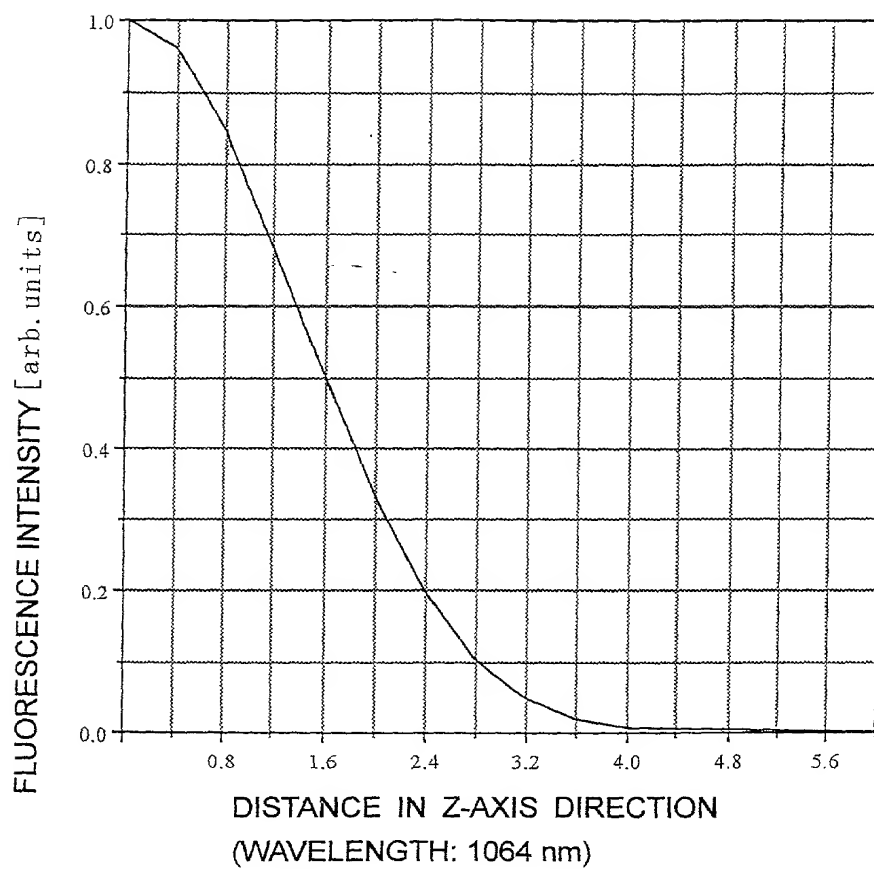


FIG. 43

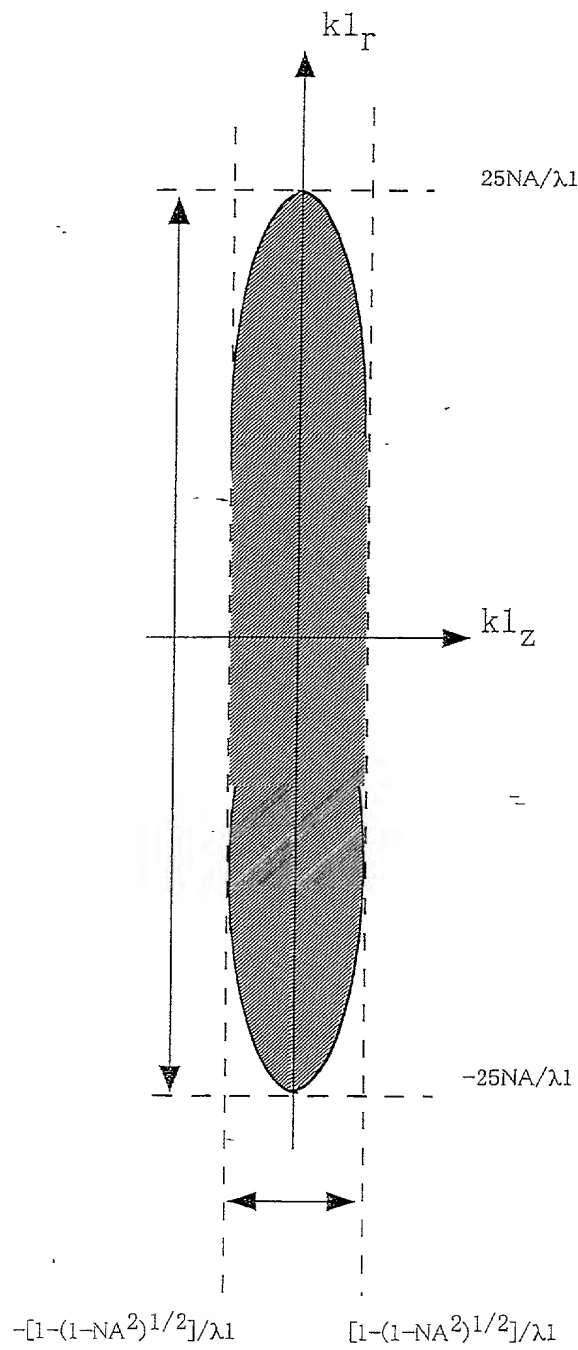


FIG. 44

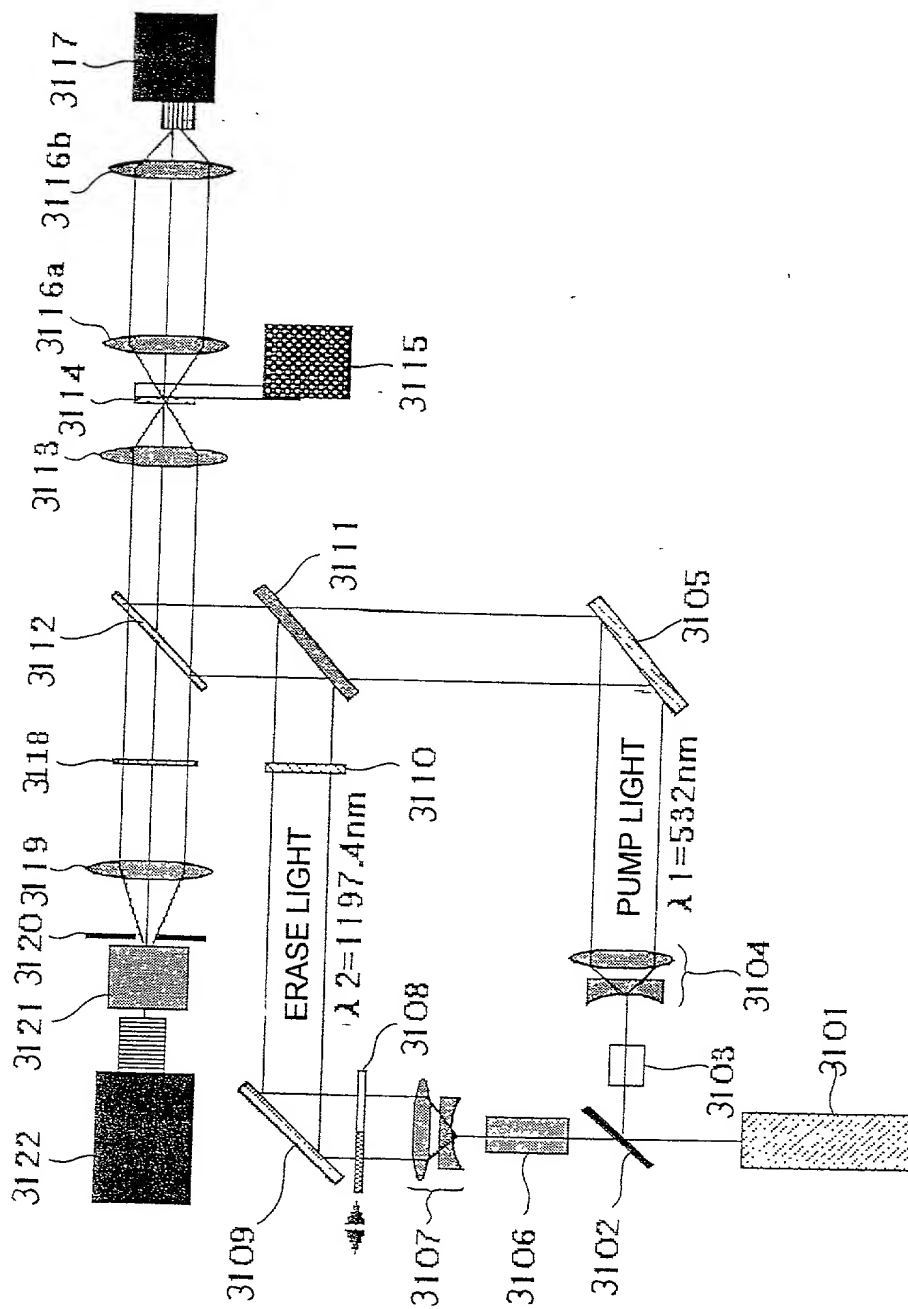


FIG. 45

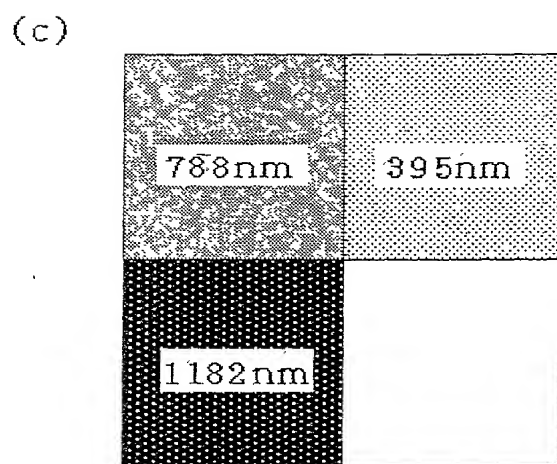
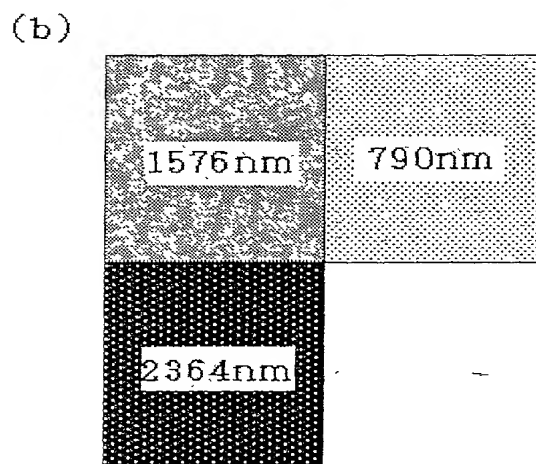
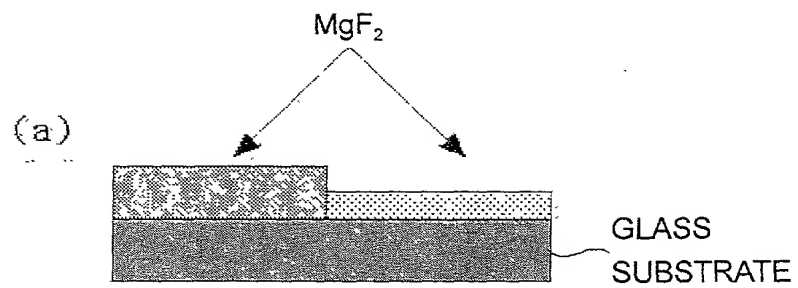


FIG. 46

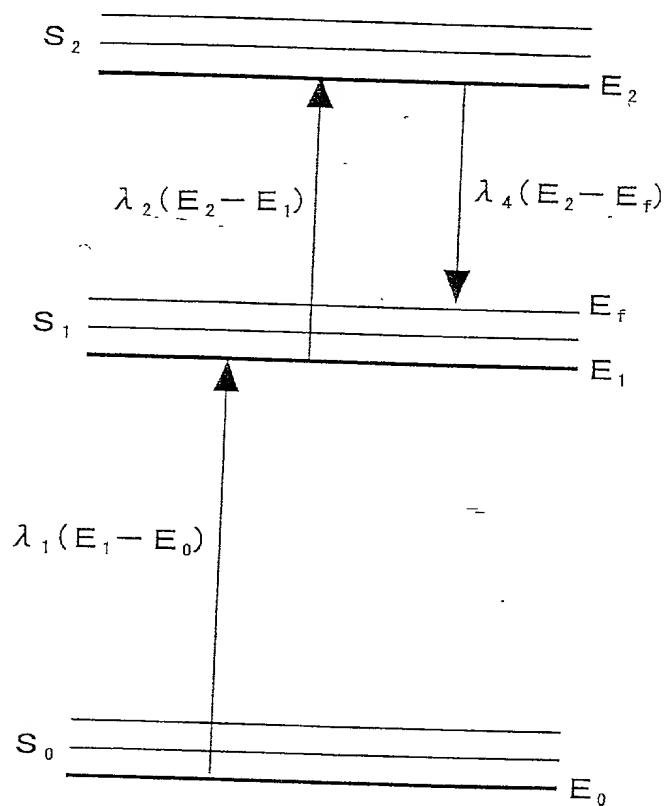


FIG. 47

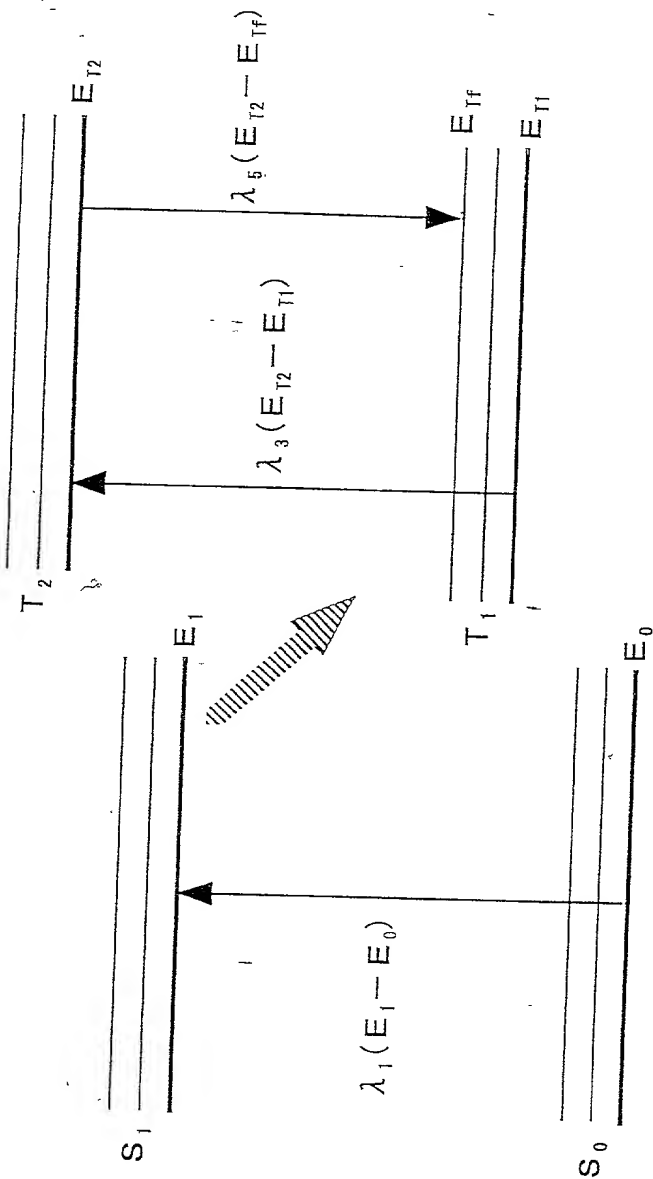


FIG. 48

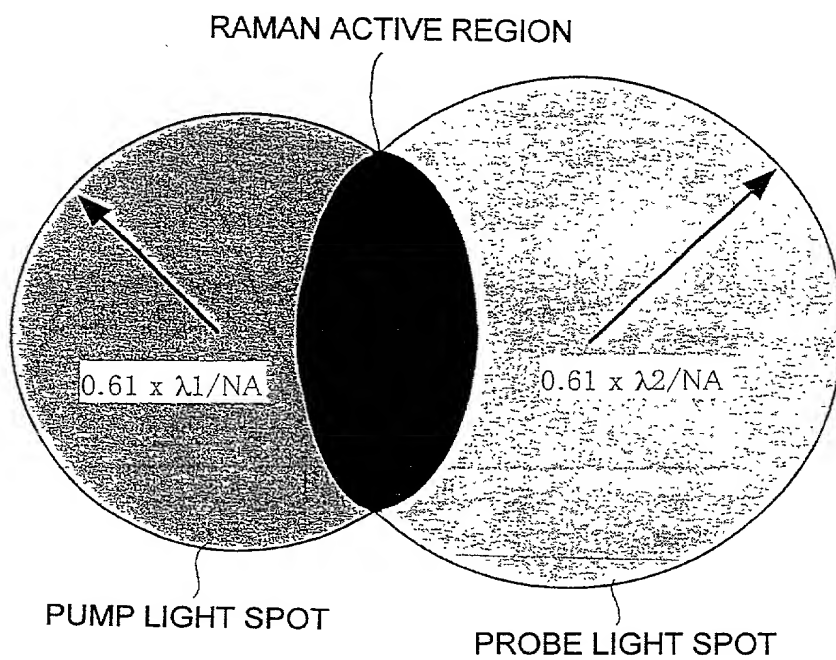


FIG. 49

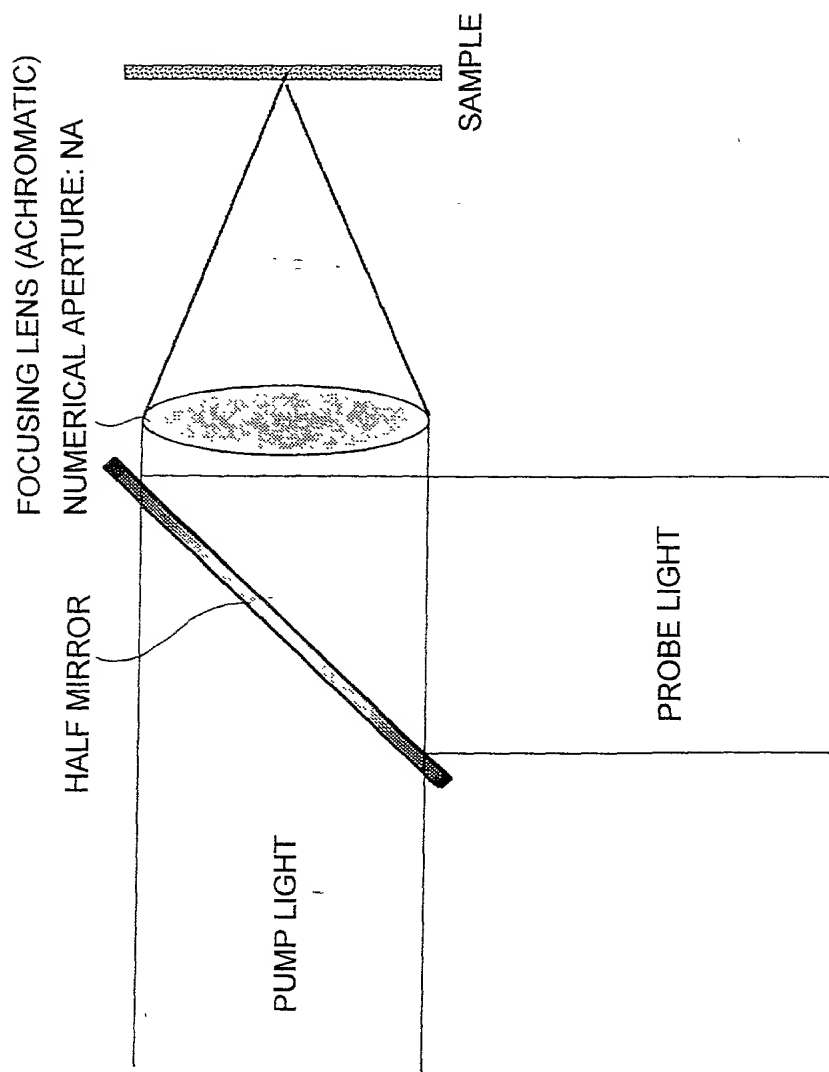


FIG. 50

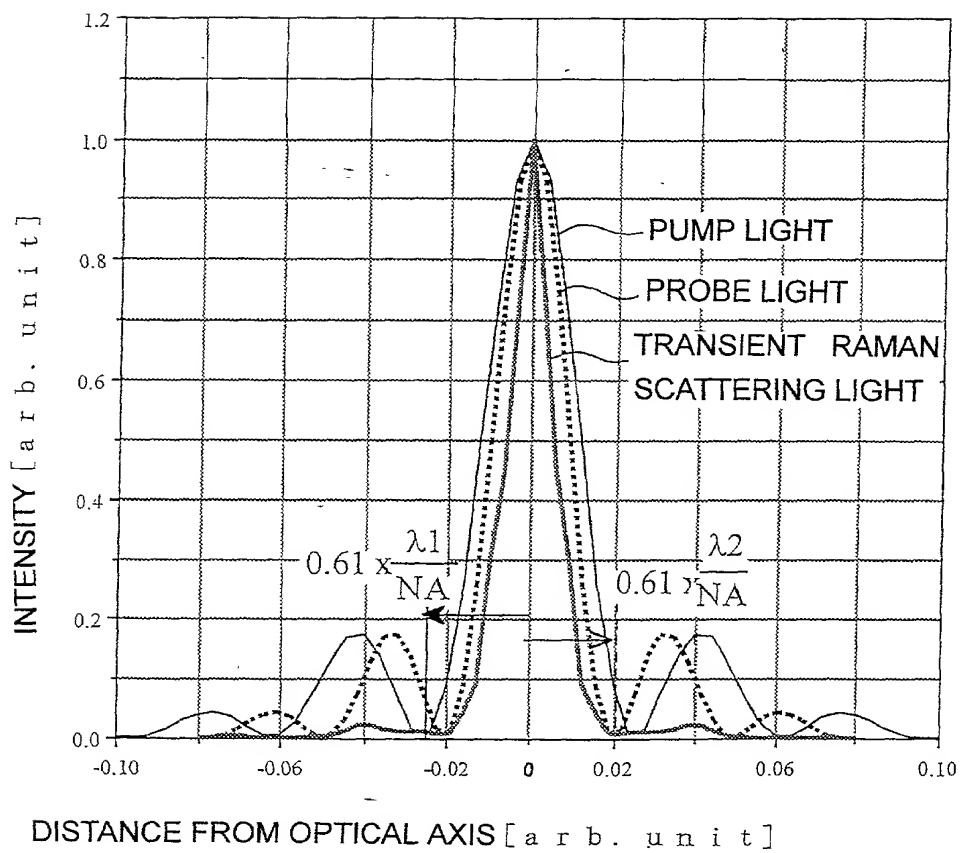
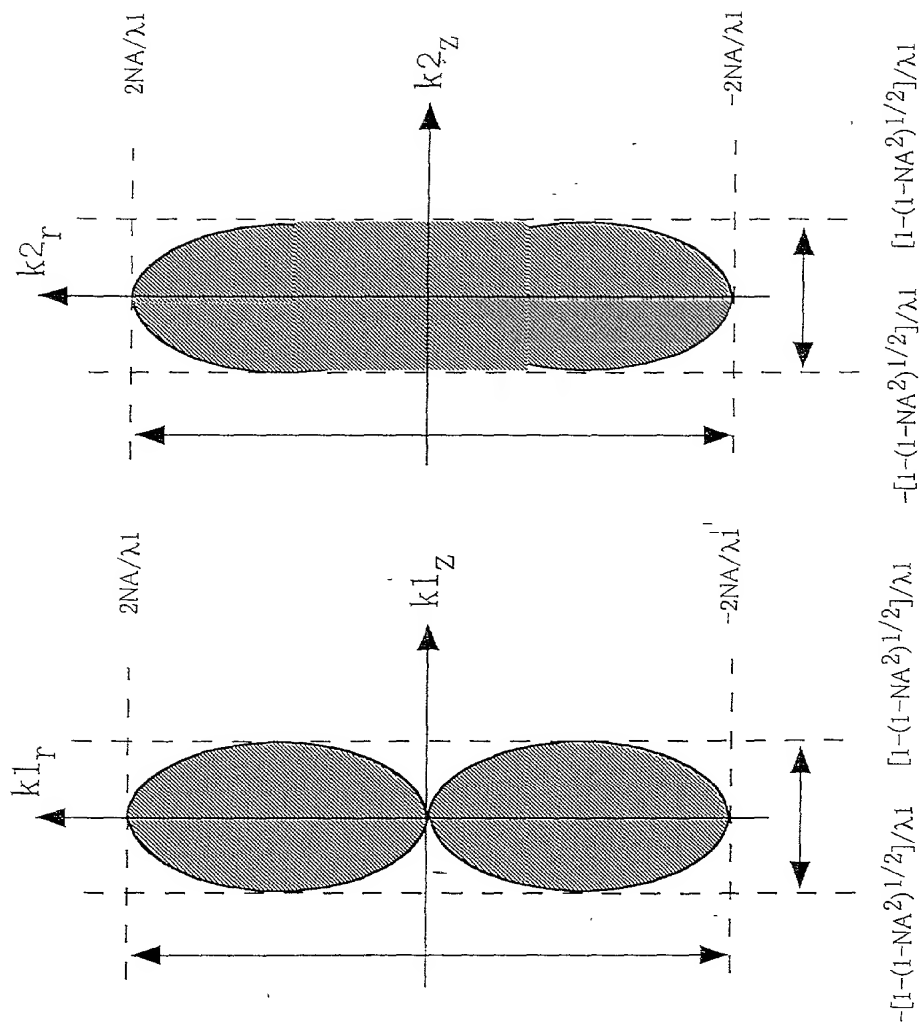


FIG. 51



(a) NORMAL ONE-PHOTON EXCITATION (b) TRANSIENT RAMAN PROCESS
PROCESS

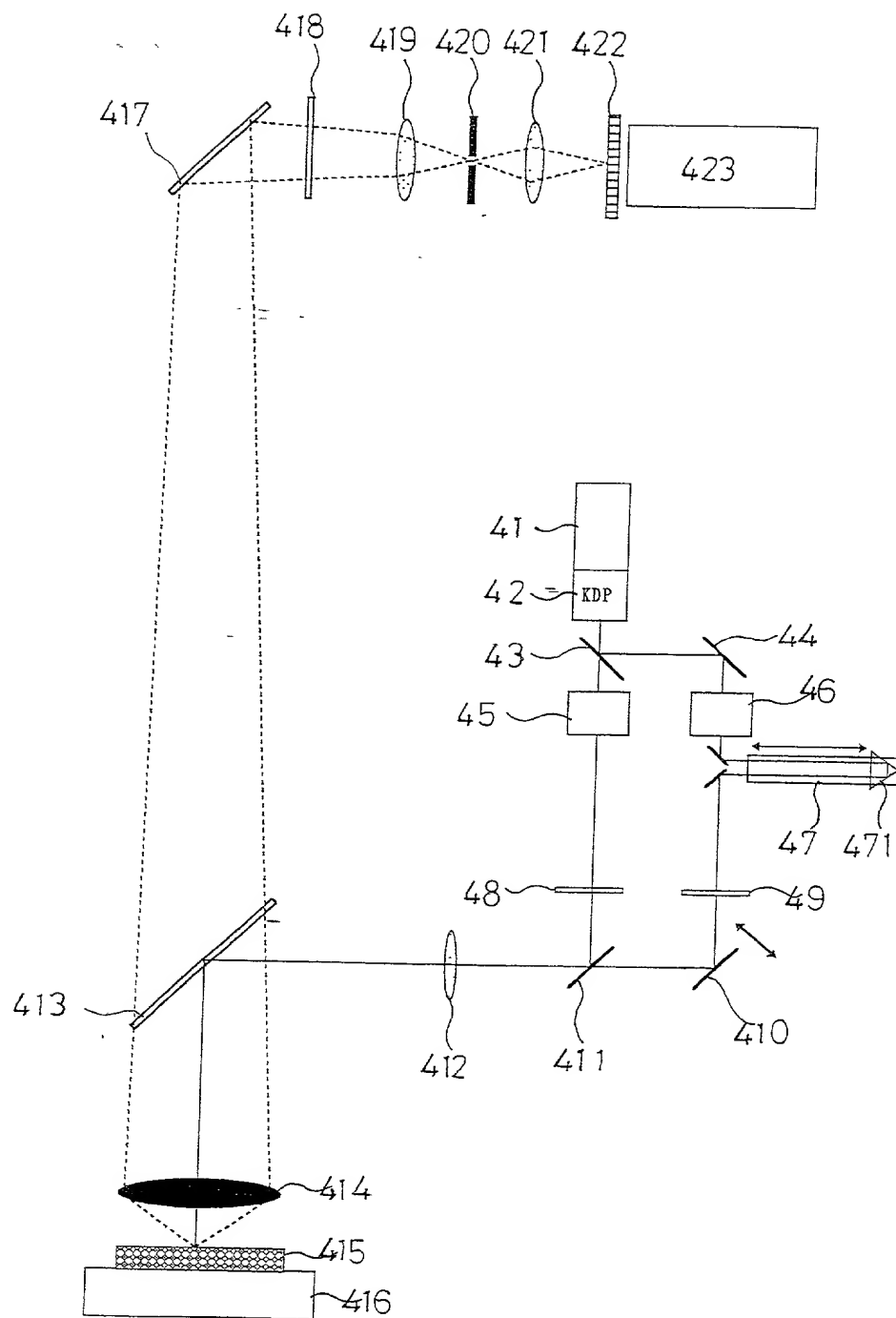


FIG. 53

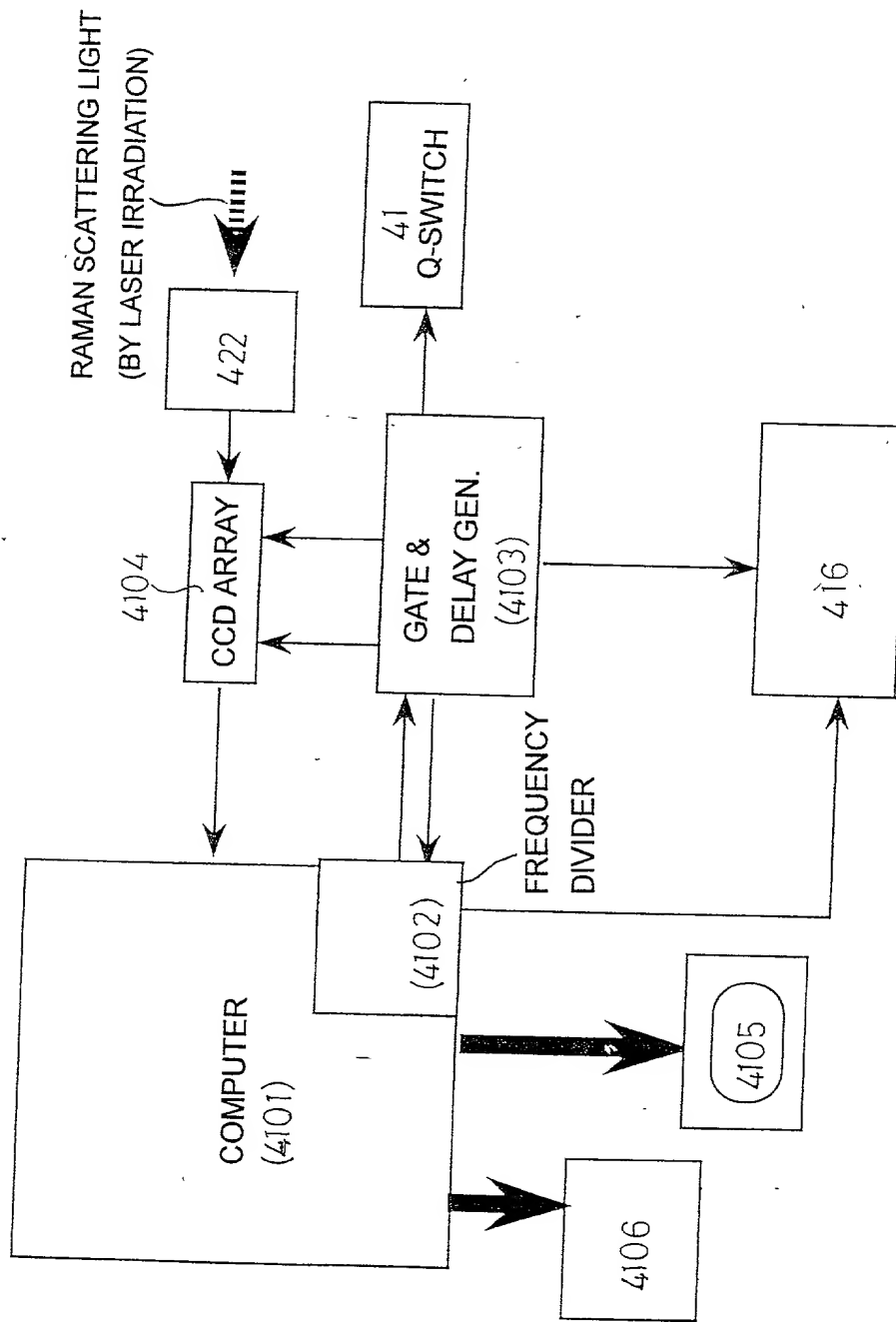


FIG. 54

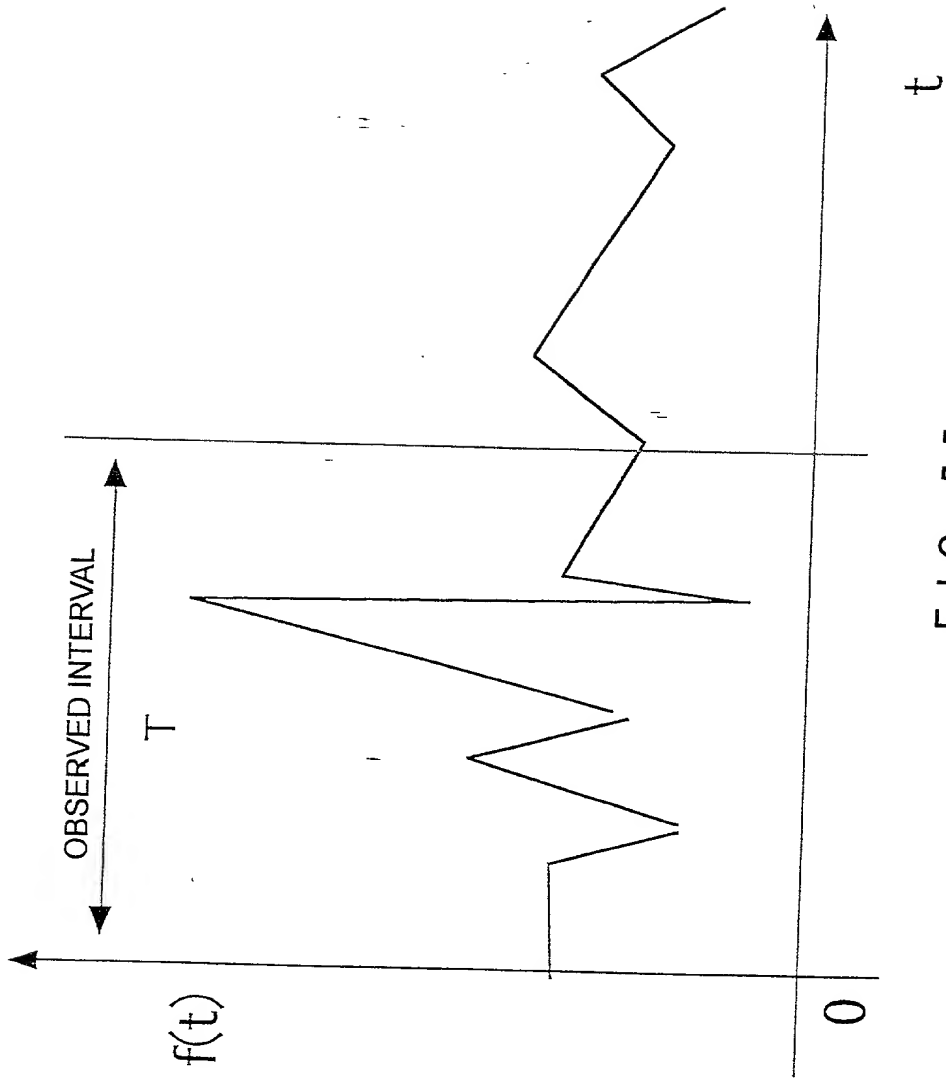


FIG. 55

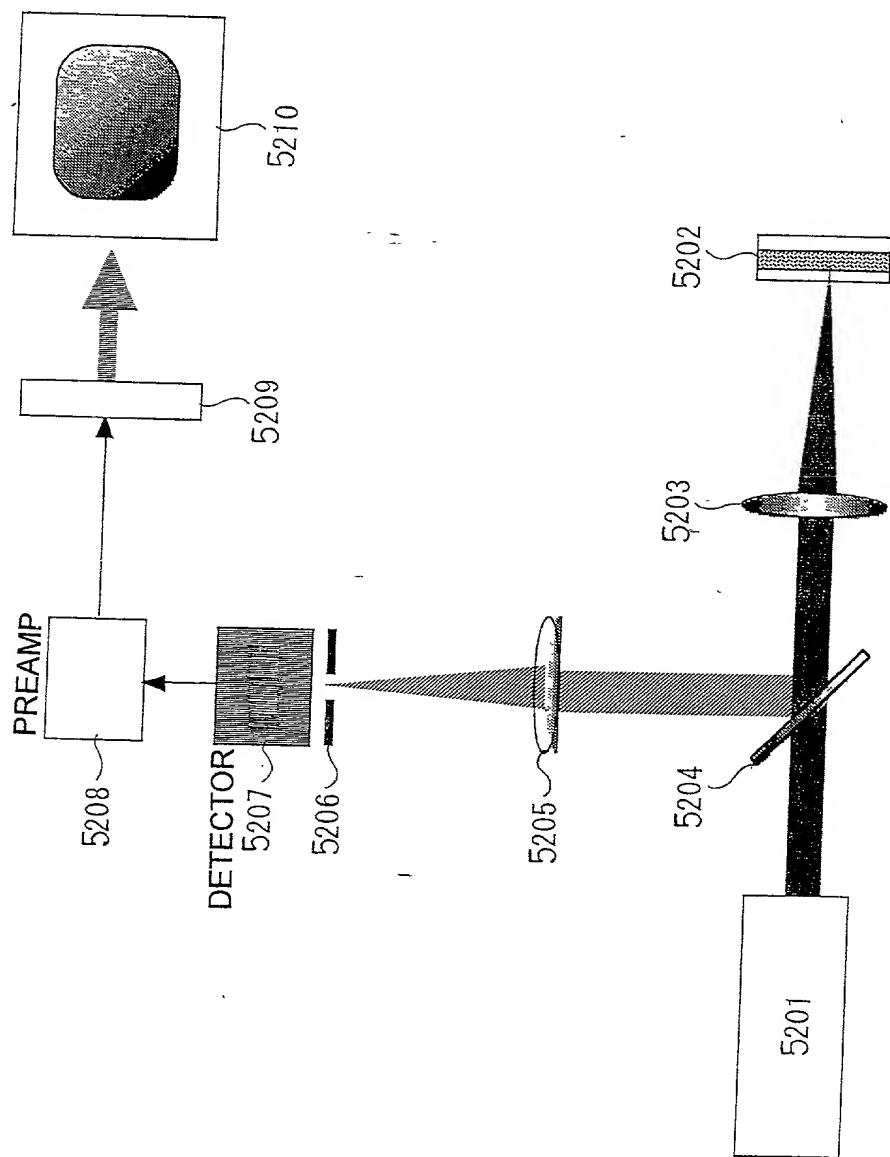


FIG. 56

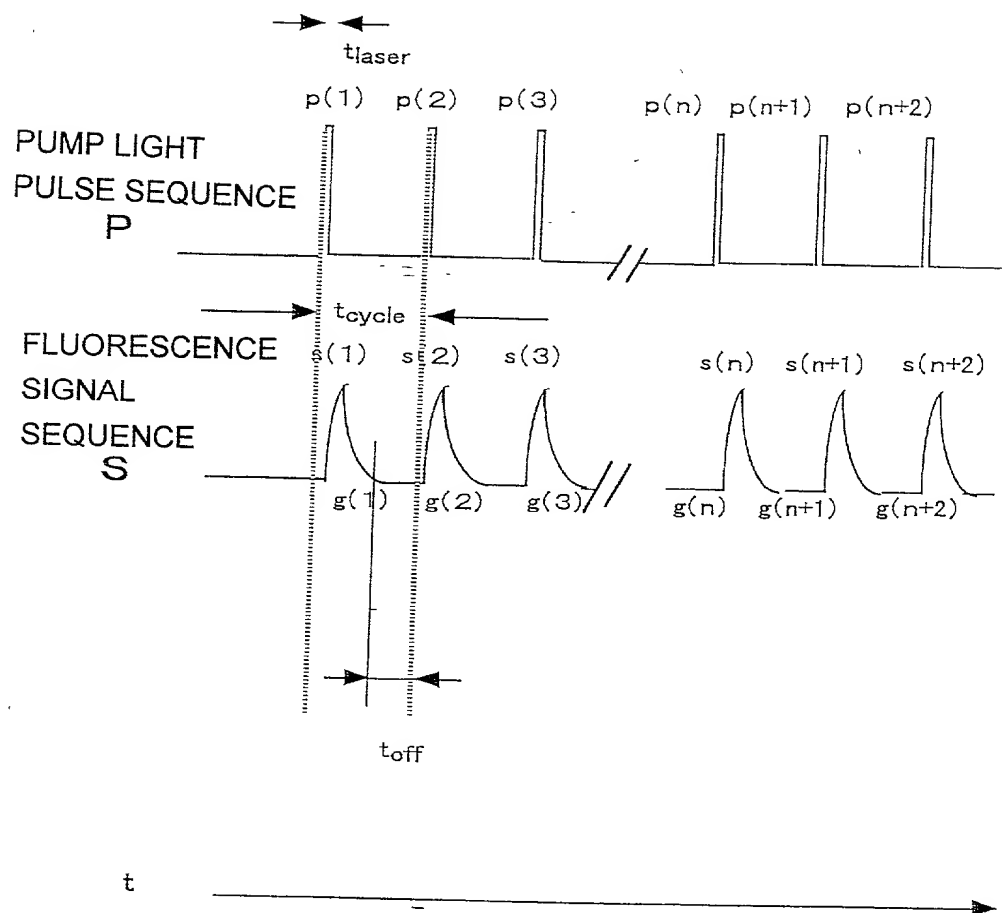


FIG. 57

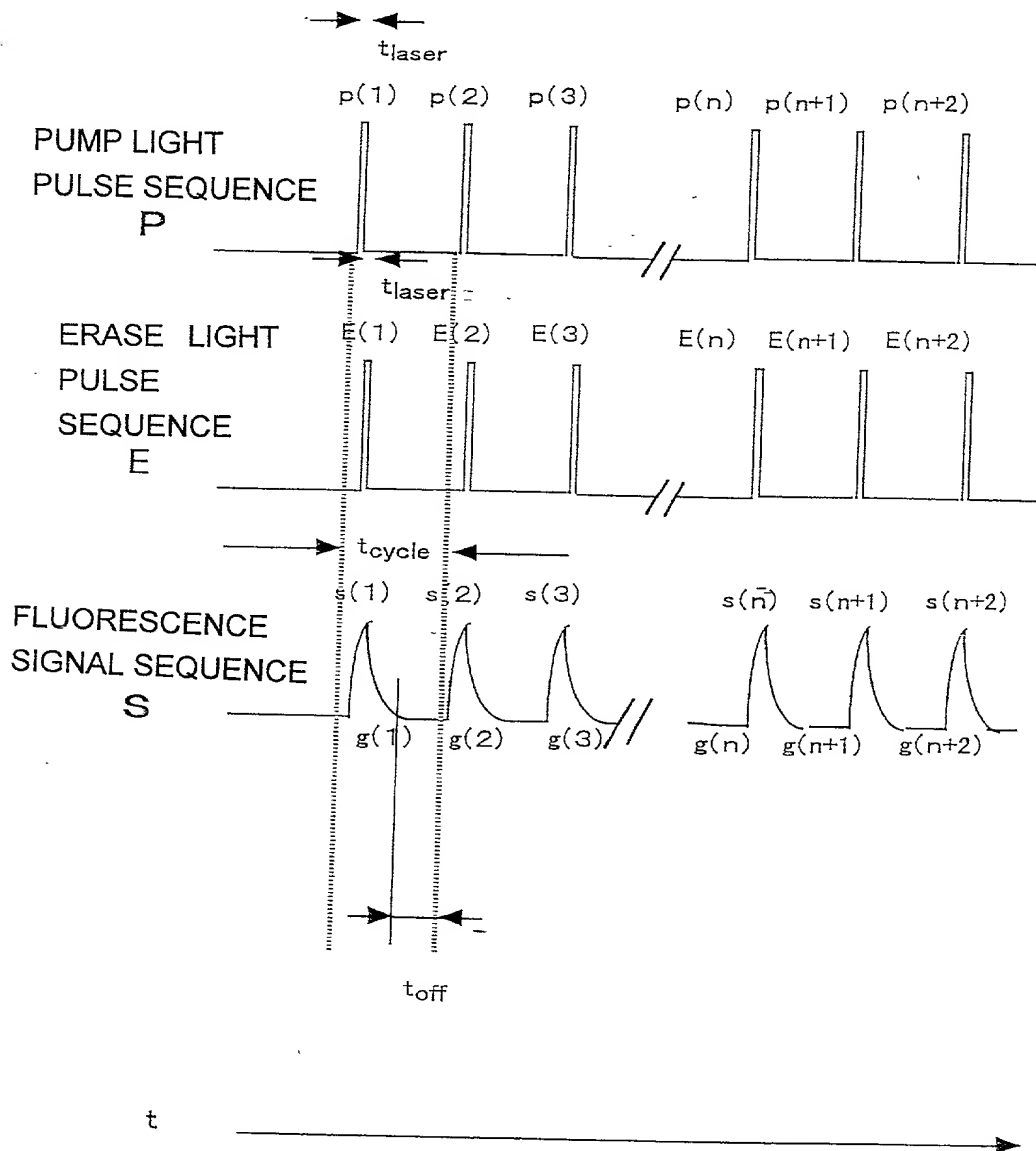


FIG. 58

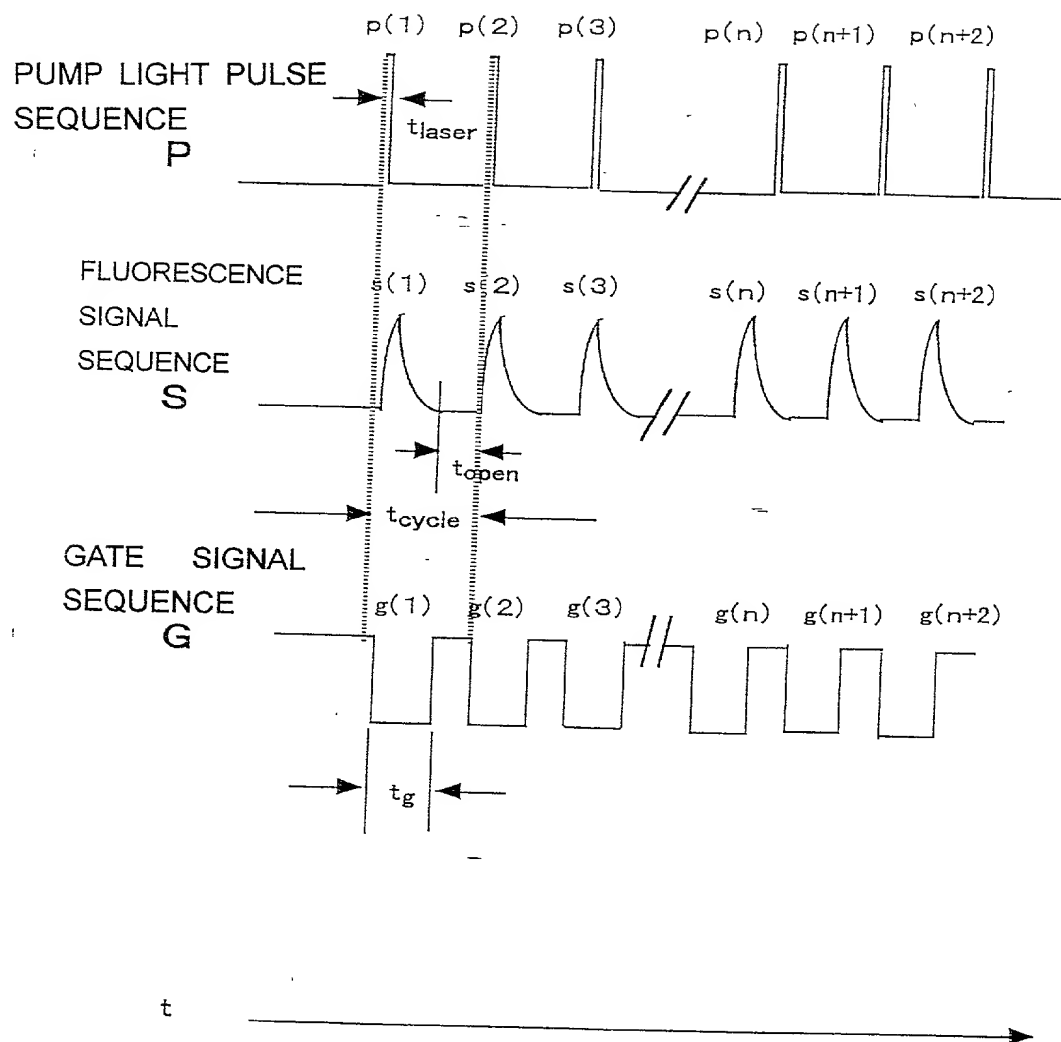


FIG. 59

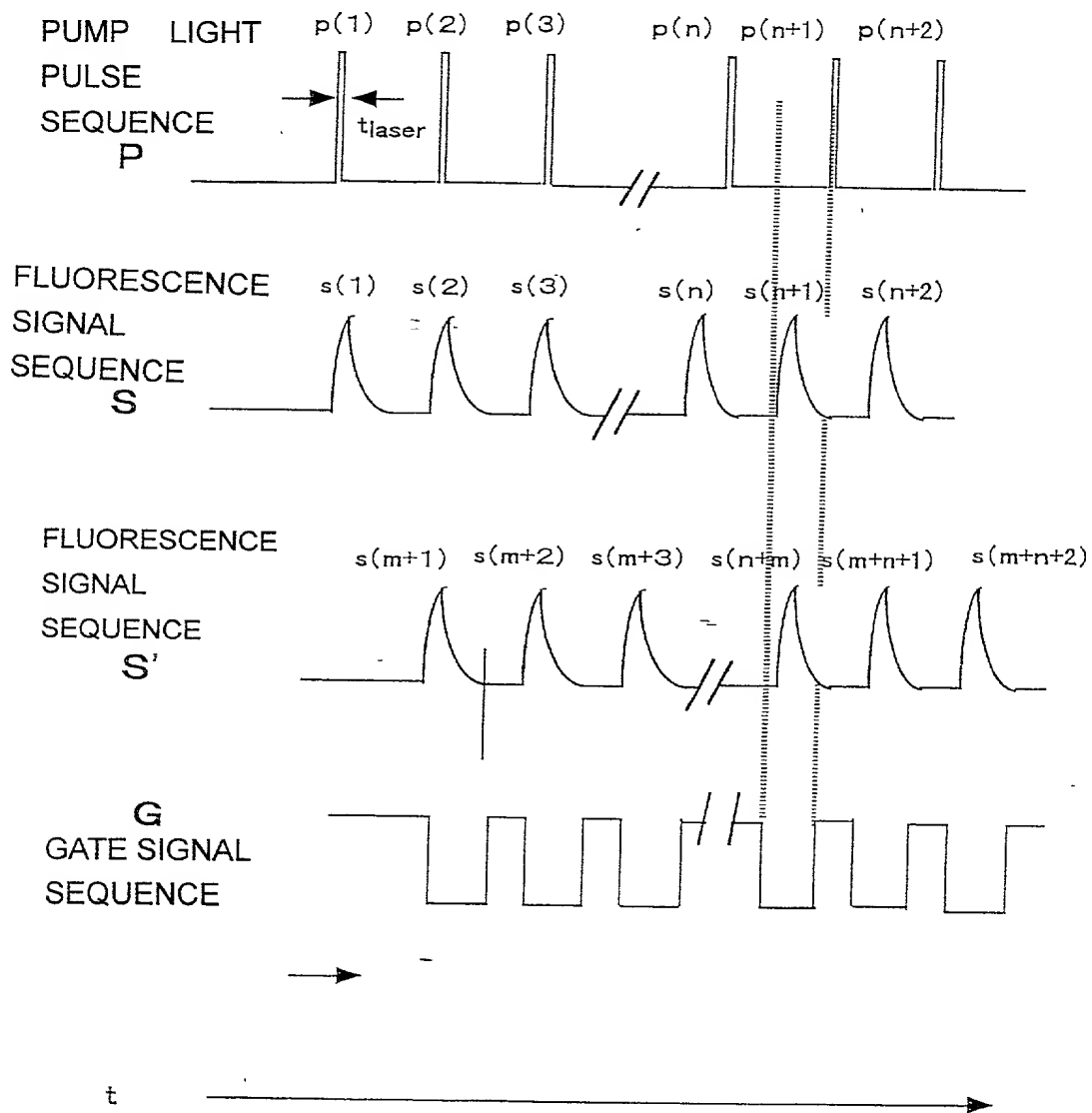


FIG. 60

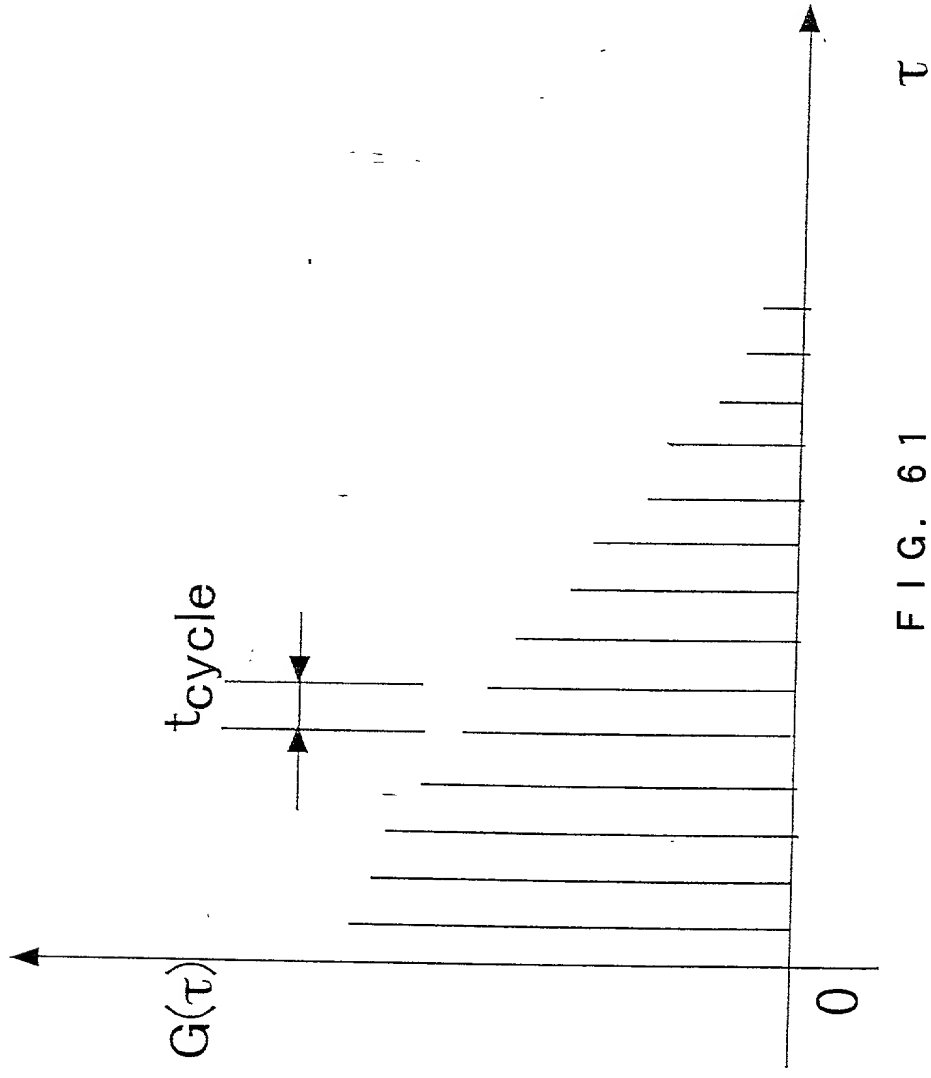


FIG. 61 τ

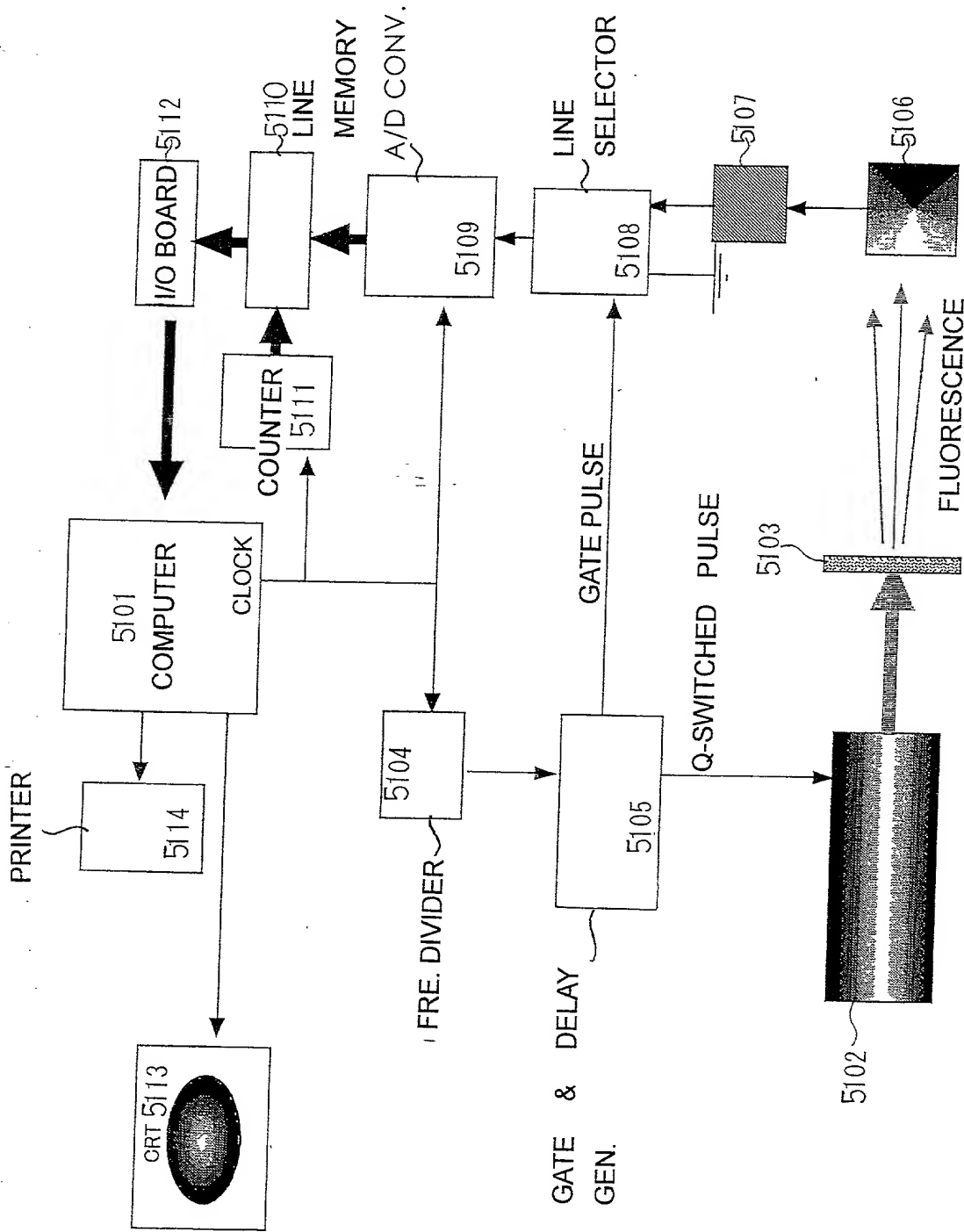


FIG. 62

FIG. 63

SIGNAL ACCEPT INTERVAL

g pulses

h pulses

MEMORY ACCESS
CLOCK

MEMORY
ADDRESSES

FLUORESCENCE
SIGNAL

GATE SIGNAL

PUMP LIGHT
PULSE

ERASE LIGHT
PULSE

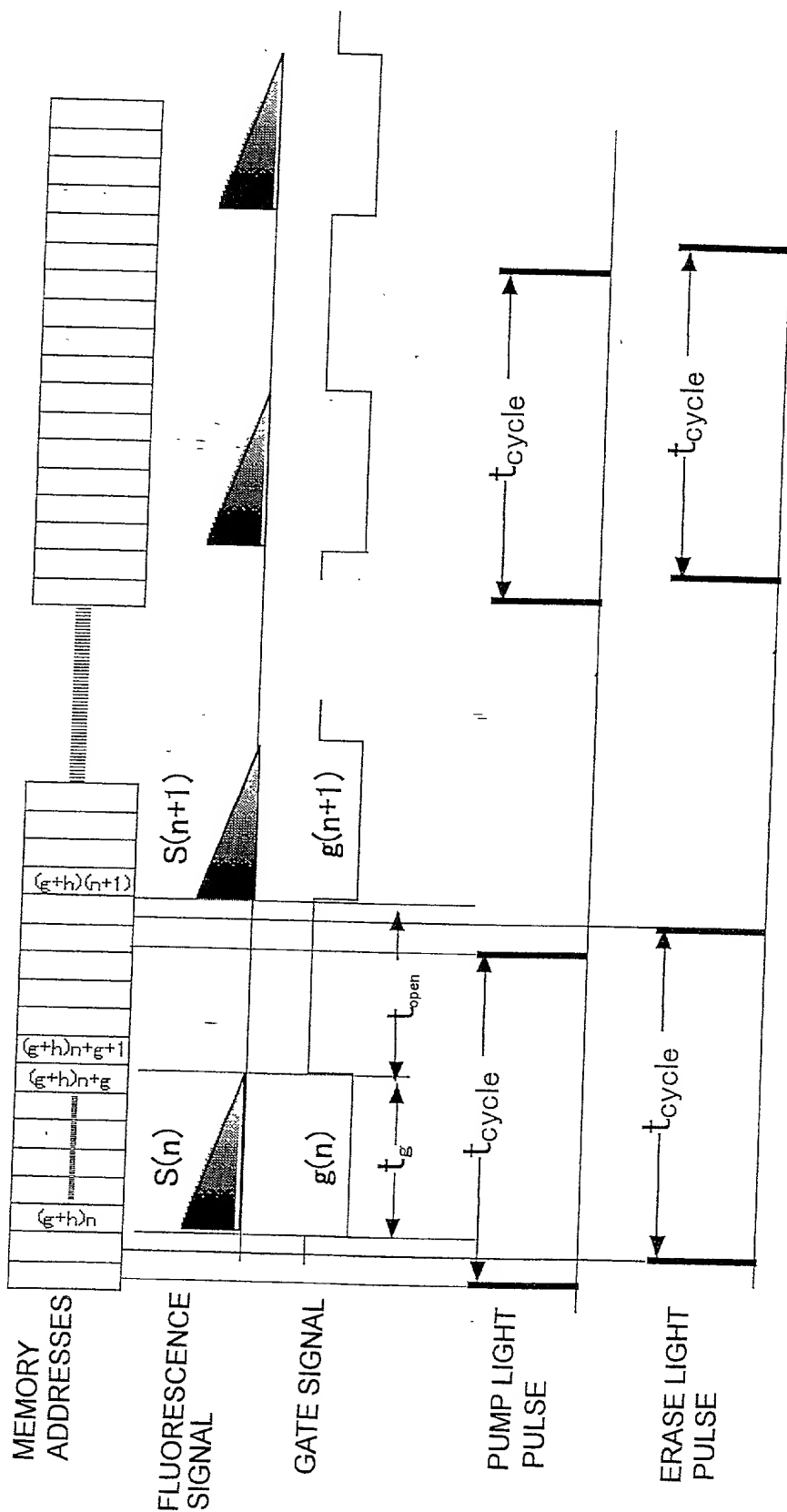


FIG. 63

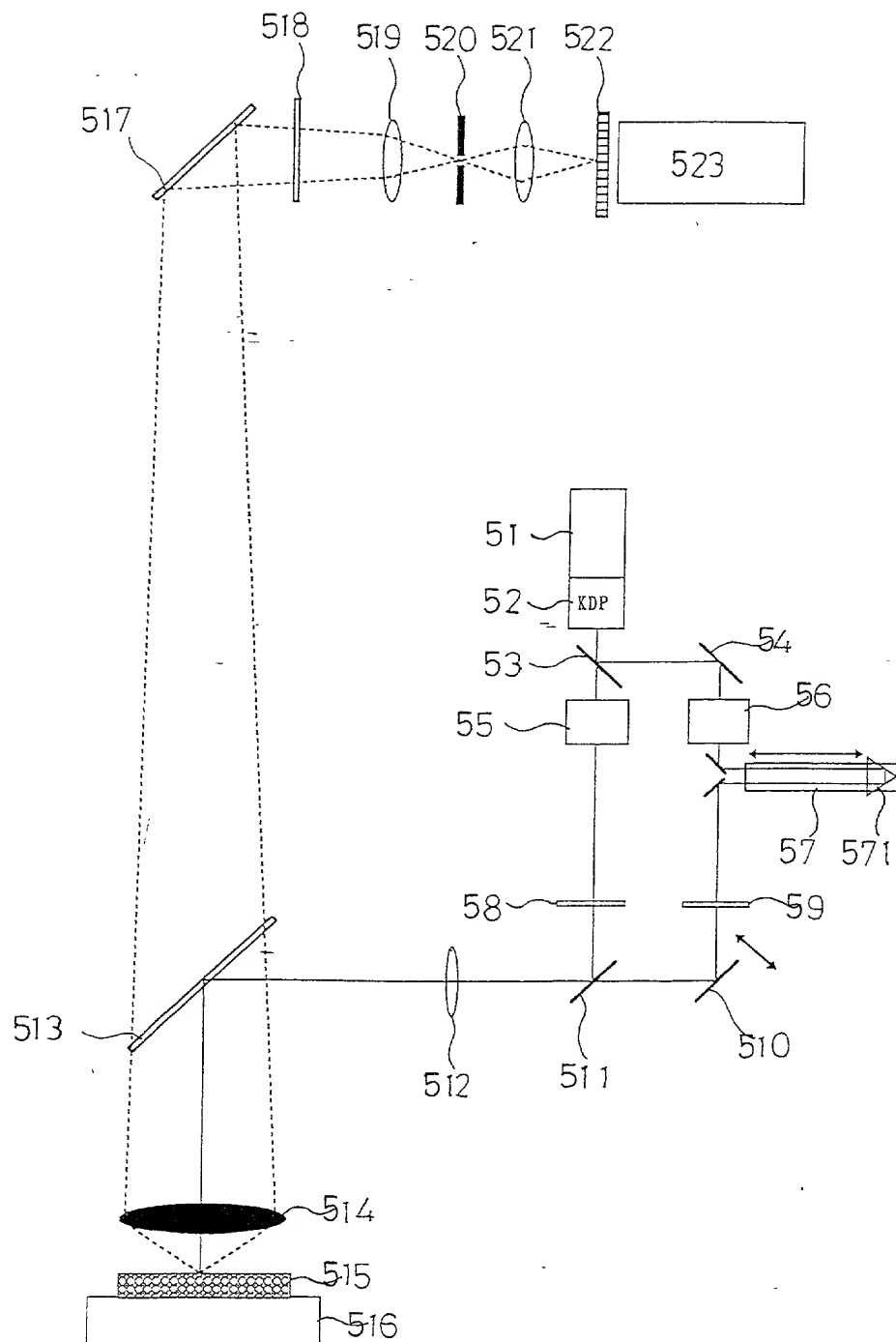


FIG. 64